THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,669—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
14th June	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000		
6th July	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10600
27th "	ARABIA	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	MONGOLIA	10000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	7000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umona	5509	17th June 1912.

Fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

Fares from Rs. 350 to Rs. 450, according to the position of berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOME YARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Kasara ... 1195 Thurs. 13th June 9 a.m.
Linga..... 2185 Friday 14th June † 6 a. m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 13th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 19th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

12th June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4144	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.
Nera	5338	X	24th Oct. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "S" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 504	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 643	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	722	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

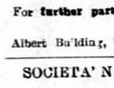
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Magnadini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 835	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	A. De Amezaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI, Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., ADVING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. having for many years been large Exporters to the East offer HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE their services to Firms abroad. CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private. &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C. CALCUTTA OFFICE: 103, Clive Street, Calcutta. BOMBAY OFFICE: Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE, Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£100,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: "7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkar and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed on balances not amounting to Rs. 100 and no interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY" PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS, 527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD. BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS "SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	In cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES SPECIALLY PACKED FOR MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DEOVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

QUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHANGE IN LOCAL TIME TABLE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 17th June, 1912, the TIMINGS of LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED. For particulars please see Sheet Time Tables at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th June, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEHANGIR FAKIRJI GAGRAT, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, Administrator de bonis non of the property and credits of Dinbai, wife of FAKIRJI DHUNJIBHOY GAGRAT, has agreed TO SELL, to some of our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

"All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly Fazendari and partly of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the East side of Pitha Street, and which is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 259 and 303, New No. 5143, Old Survey No. 8948, and is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay Under A Ward No. 1399, Street No. 15, Pitha Street, and is bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhoy Surveyor, on the West by the said Pitha Street, on the North by an Agiary and on the South by the property of Byramjee Mistry.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1912.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office not later than the 31st July, 1912, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

(1) The year of graduation and the University to which the Graduate belongs.
(2) Present age.
(3) The Street No. of the house (with Street name) occupied by the Graduate. It should be stated whether the Graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April, 1912, or if only occasionally, during what periods since 1st April, 1912.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th June, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
THE RED CROSS SEAL
and other Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

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Loans granted on approved Securities.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... ,, ,, 423,677,78

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BOMBAY OFFICE,
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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These two daughters affect to love their father "dearer than eye sight, and liberty." But the youngest daughter Cordelia hates affectation and openly declares in the Court that she cannot love her father as her sisters do.

Lear is highly indignant at this, and disclaims all his paternal care and property and considers her a stranger to his heart. But Earl of Kent praises her speech and after bidding farewell to all present in the Court leaves the kingly presence. Afterwards King of France makes the forsaken Cordelia his wife. After committing her father to the cares of her two sisters Cordelia leaves the Court of England.

These two sisters begin to dislike their father and Goneril orders her servants and attendants not to allow the King in her presence, but the King is persistent and is bent upon seeing her. A very severe quarrel takes place between the King and Goneril, the daughter insulting the father. Lear becomes sick of heart and curses his daughter and goes to seek Regan, the second daughter. Regan seems to be glad to see her father. Lear complains of the sharp toothed unkindness of her first daughter and considers her a vulture in human shape but Regan refuses to believe her father and says that he must have been angry with her simply because she had restrained the riots of his followers, and advises the King to crave her forgiveness. The King's wrath knows no bounds and he is extremely excited, and exclaims you nimble lightnings dart your blinding flames into her scornful eyes infect her beauty. You fen-sucked fogs drawn by the powerful sun. To fall and blast her pride. Some followers of the King convey the news of the King's misfortunes to the third but discarded daughter Cordelia without the knowledge of the King. Cordelia's heart is burnt at learning all these things and gives protection to Lear who is compelled to come to her place. Afterwards a battle takes place between the parties in which Lear and Cordelia are taken prisoners. By the conspiracy of the wicked sisters Cordelia is killed, and King Lear dies in uttermost despair, quite heart broken.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,500,000

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Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soarabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARSHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 335,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
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Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.),	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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AUCTION Sale of the right, title and interest in the immoveable property at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay.

By order of Mr. Abdul Karim Mahomedally Kajiji, the mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of September, 1905, made between Moosa Haji Hoosein, Mahomed Haji Hoosein and Esmail Haji Hoosein of the one part and the said Mr. Abdul Karim Mahomedally Kajiji of the other part and by order of the said Mr. Abdul Karim Mahomedally Kajiji and Messrs. Abdeally Mahomedally Kajiji and Hoosseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of August 1908 and made between the said Moosa Haji Hoosein and Mahomed Haji Hoosein of the one part and the said Messrs. Abdulkarim Mahomedally Kajiji Abdeally Mahomedally Kajiji and Hoosseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1912, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Moosa Haji Hoosein Mahomed Haji Hoosein and Ismail Haji Hoosein in the under-mentioned property in exercise of the power of sale reserved under the said Indentures of mortgage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the right, title and interest of Moosa Haji Hoosein, Mahomed Haji Hoosein, and Ismail Haji Hoosein in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 171 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 17 Street Nos. 88, 83, 92 and bearing Collector's New No. , New Survey No. 1951 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house of Khatri Arab Adam, on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the South by the House of Khatri Jacob and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of mortgagors' tenants.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee & Romer, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the late Mr. R. M. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, valuable Furniture, etc., will be resumed to-day, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
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Bombay, 12th June, 1912.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 10.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	76 9-16		1-16
do. Rentes	93 3-4		unchgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	92		unchgd
4 1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 9-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence	28 5-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	51 1-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·45 0	1 1-2	
do. do. New York	4·87 1-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	2 15-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
4 months' sight	3 7-16	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-4		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Transfers on Calcutta ... Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s 4 3-32d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady good business done

Futures ... Steady

Tone of Manchester ... Holders unwilling to accept lower prices.

Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "

Imports ... 13,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 6·48 unchgd

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-4 1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·29	6·30	6·31
+01	+01	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·27	6·24	6·23
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·22	6·22	6·23
—01	—01	unchgd

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 7,000

" Receipts at " last year ... 2,700

" Exports to Great Britain ... 5,900

" Exports to Continent ... 1,900

" Spot Cotton ... 11·75+10

Futures—Month of July 11·31+19

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·56+17

Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 7-8+1-16

Futures month of July ... 11·09+23

Futures month of Oct. ... 11·67+17

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports—

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers

Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-2

Do Months—June-July—London—Nominal

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,700,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-6 lbs. ... ... 37 1-2+1-2

Do. Month— ... May—Sellers—Firm

Barletta Russo 61 lbs ... ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 33 3-4 unchgd.

Do Month ... May—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship, ... 53 +1-4

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 53 3-4+1-2

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 1-4+1-4

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers

Linseed Calcutta ... ... 67-5 unchgd

Do. Months—June-July

Do Name of Port—London—Buyers—Firm

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 67-5-0 unchgd.

June-July—Hull—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 9 1-2

June-July—Sellers—Rather irregular

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... 78 1-4

Copper Braziers ... £ 90

Yellow Metal ... d 7 5-8d

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 12s 6d done

GOAT SKIN SALES.

Opened to-day steady.

Goat skins Bombay ordinary half penny to a penny lower.

Goat skins offered 973,000.

Sheep skins offered 615,000.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 1 1-2—1 1-2

Do. Months of Shipment ... June-Aug—Dull almost neglected

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected

Do Months of Shipments ... .

Tone—Entirely neglected.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [11TH JUNE, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs and half Sovs.	45,000	Melbourne	Mercantile Bank
10 Boxes Sovs and half sovs.	7,50,000	Sydney	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bulns	76,496	Melbourne	Chartered Bank
46 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	34,50,000	Sydney	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th & 9th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	29	33,943
B B and C I Railway ...	54	63,720

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits for the mail. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small and 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. is available. Private bills have been placed at our quotations. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	1s. 4 7-32d. July
Do. do France	170 3-4
Do. do Marks	130
Hongkong 60 days' sight	147 3-4
Shanghai "	201 1-2
Japan "	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Opening rates to-day were 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 5-8 for the Settlement. The tone of the market has been steady and a moderate business has been done, rates closing unchanged as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96 12 0
Settlement	"	96 10 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 higher both for ready and forward at 28 1-8 and 28 5-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 up at 61 1-8. Locally there has been a steadier tone in the market and prices close as under for ready and forward. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23 15 3
Australian "	"	23 15 3
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	71 5 0
1st Settlement	"	71 9 0
2nd Settlement	"	71 12 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	80 11 0
1st Settlement	"	80 15 0
2nd Settlement	"	81 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

A sharp rise of about 20 points was reported in the American telegrams to hand this morning. Private telegrams state that the weather in America is less favourable and crop prospects are not improving. The local market opened steadier in sympathy with the advance at Home, the quotation for good Broach March being Rs. 303. A moderate business has been done in the bazaar in New Crop, but the tone at the close is easier, probably owing to prospects of rain shortly.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues only moderate, but holders are not eager to sell and rates are steady, and in some cases show a small improvement.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	330	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	302	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	298	" "
Fine M.G. Chamangaon Pulgaon	"	283	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	284	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	269	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	261	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	264	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	248	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	231	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	"	258	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	268	"
Opening Tone	...	Quiet but steady.	
Estimated Sales	...	10,000	
Total Imports	...	10,000	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·22	6·34	6·35	6·31
+04	+04	+04	+04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
---	---	---	---	---
6·28	6·27	6·26	6·26	6·27
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues steady with a fair business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	11 13	6 B.T.
September	"	12 12	0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	"	11 13	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8	9 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	8	9 6 B.T.
Yellow "	"	9	6 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	60	0 0 Nominal
Yellow Hinganghat	"	62	8 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12	8 0 B. T.
June-July	"	13	2 0 E. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	37	8 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	...	Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs.	49 0 0
Small	...	"	47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 8 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 0	R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept	"	5 10 0	"
" " May 1913	"	5 11 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,795
Bank of India	67 1-4
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	65 3-4

MILLS.

Crescent Mill	103 3-4 July
David	440 "
Fazulbhai Mills	430 July
Kohinoor	775
Manockji Petit	2,655 July
New Great Eastern	230
Standard	1,380
Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary	490

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	165
Bombay E. S. & P. C. Preference	182
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,420
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	22

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	522 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	4,813	bales.
Wheat	38,916	cwts.
Linseed	37,542	"
Rapeseed	14,432	"
Gingellyseed	1,431	"
Poppyseed	4,491	"
Groundnuts	655	"
Castorseed	10,346	"
Rice	6,911	"
Myrabolt nuts	1,818	"
Cottonseed	6,841	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	3,627	"
Jowar	7,504	"
Maize	119	"

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

May 1910	...	Rs. 17,54,43,000
" 1911	...	Rs. 18,97,42,000
" 1912	...	Rs. 18,00,77,000

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

Mutton gramfed As. 5 per lbs.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 2 1-2 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) from As. 6 to As. 12 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nil.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs pies 6 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cuk) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 12 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 1-2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 10 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per doz.
do. (Payrse) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
French Beans from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 5 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Yames (White) from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1½ per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite pens throughout all India and the East. Their oblique points —Fine, Medium and Broad— and easy, pleasant action, distinguish the Hindoos from all other kinds.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY at all their Branches

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co's Fortnightly Report.

Hongkong, May 24.

Bengal Opium.—During the fortnight under review ruled very quiet, and no sales were reported in the market. The rise in Exchange coupled with the less inquiry from the interior had the effect of weakening prices. Clearances amounted to about 39 chests Patna new, 10 chests of Patna old, and 12 chests of Benares new, in all about 61 chests. The unsold stock is estimated of 874 chests of Patna new, 1,045 chests of Patna old, 440 chests of Benares new, and 209 chests of Benares old, in all about 2,568 chests. Sold but uncleared, Patna new 324, Patna old 172. Benares New 137, and Benares old 11 chests, in all about 644 chests. Closing quotations, Patna new dolls. 3,600, old 3,400, Benares new dolls. 3,600, old dolls. 3,350.

Malwa Opium :—A small business transpired. New 6 chests at dollars 3,290, old 24 chests at dollars 3,350, in all 30 chests clearance about 22 chests. Unsold stock about 2,278 chests, uncleared stock about 332 and half chests. Closing quotations dollars 3,200 at 3,400.

Cotton :—Ruled quiet, no business transpired. Unsold stock about 250 bales. Quotations dollars 23 at 33 per picul.

Yarn :—Owing to the rise in exchange prices have declared dollar 1 at 2 per bale, and a good business resulted in the following Mills' productions. Importers are unwilling to sell freely as rates ruling in India are far in excess to those here.

			dols.
50 China 6s. at	...	...	108
75 Moon 6s. at	...	...	108
300 Assur 10s. at	...	...	132-131
100 Crown 10s. at	...	...	120
400 Currimbhoy 10s.	...	...	127-128
500 David 10s.	...	...	129
150 Gold Mohur 10s.	...	...	128 1-2
100 Hongkong 1's.	...	...	116 1-2
300 Indo China 10s.	...	...	122
100 Jhaney 10s.]	...	...	119 1-4
200 Petit Mill 10s.	...	...	129
100 Phoenix 10s.	...	...	122-123
150 Sun 10s.	...	...	125
50 Swan 10s.	...	...	121
53 Bombay Cotton 12s.	...	...	128
100 China 12s.	...	...	131
150 Currimbhoy 12s.	...	...	131
400 Dawn 12s.	...	...	132-130
100 Indo-China 12s. at	...	...	127
150 Moon 12s. at	...	...	121
50 Sassoon 12s. at	...	...	131
100 Sun 12s. at	...	...	129
100 Sowrash 16s.	...	...	136
200 M. Sassoon 16s.	...	...	136
75 Phoenix 16s.	...	...	135
50 Sun 16s.	...	...	138
100 Swan 16s.	...	...	134
350 China 20s.	...	...	140 138
300 David 20s.	...	...	138-137
250 Indo-China 20s.	...	...	141-140
100 Jamshed 20s.	...	...	141
100 Kohinoor 20s.	...	...	144
100 Moon 20s.	...	...	140
100 New City 20s.	...	...	149
150 Phoenix 20s.	...	...	143-146
300 Victori 20s.	...	...	145

in all 125 bales of No 6s, 2,450 bales of 10s, 1,100 bales of 12s, 525 bales of 16s, and 1,750 bales of 20s, in all about 5,950 bales. Unsold stock is estimated at about 19,000 bales. Sold but undelivered stock is about 18,500 bales. Market closed steady.

Sundry articles :—In imported goods sales are reported Kismiss at dols. 16 at 17 1-2 (per picul), Mavej at dols. 9 1-2 (per picul), onion at dols. 0·90 cents (per basket of 28 lbs.) Cloves at dols. 34 at 36 (per picul). Owing to high rates of exchange exports were limited and purchases were made in Zedoary (Kapur Katchury) at dols. 10 (per picul). Galangal at dols. 4 3-4 (per picul), Cassia at dols. 16 (per picul),

QUOTATIONS :—(Price per picul).

IMPORTS.

			dols.
Halibore (Kadoo)	...	...	18-24
Saffron	...	...	6-12 x
Genda Horns	...	...	1·0 x
Borax	...	...	14
Sandalwood	...	...	13-28
" Oil	...	...	250-350
Rosa oil	...	...	70-90
Senna Leaves	...	...	6-9
Borneal	...	...	140
Bheabole	...	...	7-11
Asafoetenda	...	...	14-18
Aloes	...	...	12-13
Safflower	...	...	12
B'Bellium	...	...	4-6
Apricate	...	...	20
Kismiss	...	...	15-20
Mavej	...	...	8-10
Angoor	...	...	11-14
Fennel Seed	...	...	7
Cow Bazoar	...	...	140 x
Rose Mallos	...	...	5-40
Myrramboltams	...	...	3-4
Gum Olibanum	...	...	5-16
Ooplaxe (Putchuk)	...	...	62-75

(Sign x denotes price per Catty).

EXPORTS.

			dols.
Camphor	...	...	92-95
" Oil	...	...	24
White Beans	...	...	6
Green Beans	...	...	6
Anise Star	...	...	33
" Oil	...	...	345
Wax	...	...	27
Dry Ginger	...	...	11-13
Wet Ginger	...	...	4 1-2 5 1-2
China Roots	...	...	5-12
Zedoary (Kapoor Katchury)	...	...	10
Galangal	...	...	4 3-4
Cassia	...	...	15 1-2 16
Cassia Broken	...	...	12
" Oil	...	...	133
Mansal	...	...	12-20
Glue	...	...	27
Garlic	...	...	5-7
Turmeric	...	...	7-9
Vermillion	...	...	70-75

Fish Maws &c.—Sales are reported of 67 cases at prices varying from dolls. 25 at 200 according to quality. Unsold stock is about 1,239 cases.

Shares.—A good business transpired in various stocks. We quote as under :—

	dols.	dols.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	837 1-2	(Paid up 125)
Canton Insurance	222	(" 50)
Union Insurance	808	(" 100)
China Fire Insurance	132	(" 20)
Hongkong Fire Insurance	350	(" 50)
Indo-China S. N. Co	65	(" 25)
China Sugar Refining Co	110	(" 100)
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.	56	(" 50)
Hongkong Dock Co	59	(" 50)
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	106	(" 100)
Hongkong Cotton Mills	5	(" 10)
Hongkong Ice Co	2 2 1-2	(" 25)

EXCHANGE.—Closing quotations.

On India T. T.	...	Rs. 149 3-4
" Demand	...	" 150
Silver	...	" 28 1-16d.
London T. T.	...	Sh 2
" Demand	...	Sh 2-0 1-16d.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
12	m 9 10	26 5	m 2 23	16 11
	8 42 a	26 0	2 56 a	20 3
13	m 10 2	27 7	m 3 6	15 11
	9 38 a	26 4	3 50 a	19 11
14	m 10 51	28 7	m 3 50	15 0
	10 31 a	26 8	4 42 a	19

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 12 (Wednesday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 16m
" 13 (Thursday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 16m
" 14 (Friday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, June 8th, 5h. 5-6m. a.m. ; New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53·6m, a.m. ; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h, 3·9m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3·8m. p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MASON—May 27, at Agra, Francis George Daniel Mason, Govt. Telegraph Master (Retired), in his 67th year.

SELWYN—May 29, at the Central Hotel, Karachi, Gertrude Amelia Selwyn, M. B., (nee Ottley), the beloved wife of F. Selwyn of Hyderabad, Sind.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee 4-10 p. m.
Western India Football Association annual meeting.
Green's Restaurant, 7-15 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Avoid all honorary posts that cost time during business hours"—Anon.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	...	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	...	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	...	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	...	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Uncle Sammy ... Fobzmann
Overture	Flotte Bursche ... Suppe
Three Dances	Henry VIII ... E. German
Grand Selection	La Traviata ... Verdi
Valse	Mondnacht a/d/r Alsa ter ... Fetras
Selection	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Two Step	Mickey's Birthday ... A. Joyce

DISTRESSING TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday, the dead body of Sagunabai, aged 45 years, was found floating in the hot water tank of the Phoenix Mill, off the pipe road. There were no marks of violence on the body. Her husband had turned her out because she was developing signs of leprosy. At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of suicide was recorded.

THROUGH THE WINDOW.—Jejibhai Pestonji, a summons clerk in the High Court, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that during his and his wife's absence, an iron bar was removed from the window of his room and property of the value of Rs. 450 was taken. A discharged servant is suspected.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Katangu" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Friday, the 14th inst. Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Islanda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

FOUND DEAD.—The Colaba Police were informed yesterday morning by Narayan Sheram, a house owner living in Nowroji Road near Apollo Bunder, that a Puradesi sweetmeat seller, occupying one of his rooms, had been found dead. The man had no relatives in Bombay. Dr. Underwood examined the body and certified that death was due to stomach tubles. The body was disposed of by the police without inquest.

STREET COLLISION.—On Tuesday, about 2-30 p.m., a private carriage belonging to Mr. Valabdas Dayal, while proceeding along Mayo Road, was run into by a taxi driven by Kaikushroo Rutanji. The horse was badly injured and the carriage damaged. It is alleged that the taxi driver suddenly turned to his right and in doing so hugged the corner at the Public Works Department Offices and thus is said to have caused the accident. The taxi driver will be prosecuted for alleged negligence.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.—The Controller of Patents and Designs has forwarded to the Association printed copies of specifications for patents and designs filed in the Patent Office for registration. These are open to public inspection, free of all charge, at the rooms of the Association at 1A, Sussex Road, Byculla, opposite V. J. Technical Institute, on all week days from 5 to 8 p.m. (S. T.). Any special arrangement may also be made for the inspection by previous intimation to the Secretary.

"FIRST AID" LECTURES.—Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association will be delivered from Sunday, the 23rd June, at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High School, opposite Bhatia Baug, Hornby Road, Fort. The course will consist of a series of about eight interesting lectures, fully illustrated, and delivered by a surgeon lecturer, on human anatomy and physiology, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and nervous systems, fractures, drowning, and poisoning, etc., from 3 to 4 p.m

SANITATION BY CINEMATOGRAPH.—The Excelsior Cinematograph Co. on behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association, gave a matinee, on Saturday afternoon, which was well patronised. The items comprised "Sanitation in Bombay," the "Method of cleansing the City," Control of Plague, Malaria, Small-pox," &c. The "Red Cross Seal" diagramatically represented the cause and prevention of tuberculosis. Milk supply, the old style and new, and the microscopical examination of water showing the various bacteria present were also depicted. The films relating to Bombay were taken last year for the Sanitary Association with a view to instructing the public in sanitation and were sent to London and tested by Messrs. Urban & Co. Considering this was the first effort to reproduce every day routine work of sanitary methods in India, they were very successful. A sum of Rs. 650 was the result of the matinee.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Thomas Ford, Chief Mechanical Engineer, of Messrs. Price, Reeves and Willis, Dock extension contractors, died at St. George's Hospital yesterday morning at 3-30. He was admitted into the hospital on the 30th of May, when it was found that he was suffering from enteric fever. It is said that he had been ailing for some time previous to his going into hospital. He came to Bombay for the company two years ago. He was a Hull man and previous to his coming to India was mechanical engineer in the firm of Messrs. Wheatman Pierce and Company, a large and well-known firm of contractors in London. He worked for them at Pars in Brazil, and then went on behalf of that firm to America to put up underground tubes in the Hudson River. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

The Opening Game in the Harwood League.

GUNNERS VS. THE WARWICKS.

THE list of fixtures in the Harwood League has not yet been compiled, but the opening game, to be played on the Cooperage next Saturday, will be between the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Colaba Gunners.

It is understood that the honorary secretaries of the Western India Football Association have received the offer of an entry for the Harwood League from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, but have been unable to accept it for the reason that the League is confined strictly to Bombay teams. Is is not possible to vary this rule because Colonel Harwood gave the cup under express conditions which must be regarded as a trust.

It is understood that the new military team, representing the Royal Army Temperance Association, will be recruited exclusively from men of the Royal Warwickshires, although it cannot be described as the second regimental team. Membership of the Association imposes obligations which are not always observed by good footballers. At the same time, the new side should make a show.

The annual meeting of the Football Association of Western India will be held at Green's Restaurant this evening. One who will be missed is Mr. Justice Russell, for so many years the keenest sportsman from the "soccer" particular point of view, in Bombay. Mr. F. Hogan will be present, but it is believed it will be his last appearance as one of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Trocas, 2,657 tons, Captain E. Laidoman, arrived in harbour on Monday from Batoum via Karachi with 4,233 tons petroleum in bulk.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, will sail to-day for Busreh &c. via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Istria, 3,419 tons Captain R. E. Honeywood, sailed yesterday for Java with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townsend .....I G T S
B I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Vines ....R I M
B I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis .....B I M
B I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
B I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cants.	Dest.	Dats.	Accnts.
A City of Athens	3751	Knaut	L'pool	14-6	K Nixon & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull	12-6	J F & Co
D&E Hakata Maru	3970	Nomura	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
F Devanha	4795	Hickey	Shanghai	19-6	P & O S N Co
G Faris	737	Thomson	Basteh	Arab S Co	
H Humayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah	15-6	Bo & P S N Co
K Jhiltonian	2761	Jones	Amsterdam	12-6	T Morris & Co
M Hermistan	2227	Farn	Dunkirk	18-5	T M & Co
N Umona	2388	Rivers	Middlesbro &c	17-6	W & A G & Co
O Zamora	2328	Swan	Marseilles	12-6	Ralli Bros
Q Baroda	1898	Penny	Busreh	12-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardistan	2500	Davis	Naples	15-6	M M & Co
2 Olympia	3269	Kinnard	L'pool	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Sardigna	3225	Emelio	Genoa	15-6	R Line
4 Polcevera	1349	Amagasa	H'kong	16-6	R. Line
5 President	2086	Bremer	A Straudes & Co	14-6	
7 Wellington	3625	Evans	Dunkirk	20-6	W & A G & Co
9 Schnzfels	3535	Stocker	K'chi	22-0	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 City of Paris	5919	Campbell	K N & Co		
12&13 Moultan	4834	Haddock	London	P & O Co	
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi	14-6	M M & Co
15 Barala	1899	Butler	Busrah	19-6	M M & Co
16 Kusara	505	King	Busreh	13-6	M M & Co

H W P D

Batramji	547	Hussein	NF NF	Bo & S N Co
Kaveri	533	Mahomed	NF NF	Bo & S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	631	Strong	Repairing	B P Trust

M W D D

Hauna	3332	Lyne	Rangoon	15-6 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Trocas	Laidoman	Batoum April 21

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Istria	Honywood	Java

The steamer Baroda, Captain Penny, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Busreh &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Hoseinee, for Jeddah.
" Schnzfels, for Hamburg &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Chupra arrived at Suez, on the morning of the 10th instant.

The P and O Coy's s s Persia arrived at Suez from Bombay morning on the 10th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Alpine left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 9th instant. The same Coy's s s Clan Leslie arrived London on the evening of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Coy's s s Chyebassa left Gibraltar on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Semir mis, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 16th instant at 8. a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—50 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co ; 51 cwts old metals, K. M. Nathoo ; 40 cwts ghee. W. & A Graham and Co.

Olympia s—161 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.; 40 bales wool, D. Nagji; 3275 cwts oilcakes, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co ; 152 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 38 bales wool, E. Shivjee; 41 bales wool, B. Hurbham ; 14 bales wool, L. Shamji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—31 bales twist, J J David and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—200 bundles empty casks, 30 cwts old iron hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—4000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co 931 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Zamora s—10000 cwts wheat, 5900 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

City of Athens s—30 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—250 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 700 casks skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR STELLIN.

Scharzfels s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—64 bales skins, R. M. Kooka ; 124 bales skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 18 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co ; 6 cases curios, moog &c., B. J. Bhumgara ; 122 cwts cardamoms, B. Hurbham ; 95 bales hides and skins, E. Mojoobhoy ; 32 bales skins, M. J. Joomabhoy ; 2 bales carpets, G. P. Stavridas and Co ; 2 bales hides, N. Bajaram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 450 cwts castorseed, L Pragji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Umona s—12 cases brass, woodenware, etc., F N Bhumgara.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wellington s—320 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 3,062 cwts horns, J Livingstone and Co ; 95 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Hermiston s—1,654 cwts linseed, W Blythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gorgiston s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 55 bales cotton, N Bajaram and Co.

Scharzfels s—500 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR GENOA.

Sardigna s—358 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1031bs. indigodye, Ernest Aug, Goll.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardigna s—204 bales cotton. Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bardistan s—1,003 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 275 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

Scharzfels s—110 bales cotton M Nathoobhoy; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 bales hides Nizamudin and Co.

Hermiston s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Polcevera s—90 cwts dryfruits, T Canji and Co.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, S P Wadia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—50 tons old iron, A H and Bros 400 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 200 bales twist, S P Wadia and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s.—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s.—217 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co. 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s.—1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 12th June, 1912.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

"THE BALANCE OF POWER IN INDIA."

If the "Empire Review" desires to be regarded as an authority on Indian affairs as on those of the other dominions it must obtain assistance from men who know and get articles, such as that with the above heading, written by men of political knowledge. "The Balance of Power in India by H. P. K. Skipton" receives prominence in the "Empire's" current number and we wonder who the author can be. His name does not appear in the India List. Then who is this, and what are his credentials, that he comes to discuss a subject of this importance in a prominent magazine? After a search we discover that Mr. Skipton is on the staff of the "Guardian," is the Secretary of the Indian Church Aid Association, and on the staff as joint, or co. or acting editor of the "Churchwoman," the "Pilot" and "Church Bells." Now we can understand the strain in which he writes; and the explanation of his taking up India is that he was once in the Indian Police. With such opportunities of studying high politics it is not remarkable that he should tell us that the domiciled community, as the Roman Church has realised, will hold the scales when next trouble arises in India. He asserts that the members of the Civil Service, even if they were retained in their posts, are no longer trainbearers as they use to be to take large responsibilities; and every beggar in the bazaar knows that any decision they give is liable and likely to be upset on appeal by the efforts of a clever lawyer. He proceeds: "The police are the butt of every disloyal politician in India and of every unscrupulous crank in Parliament. The prestige of the English rulers, from the highest to the lowest, has received staggering blows in the last few years by the reversal in a minor matter of policy of the orders of a Provincial Lieutenant-Governor and his consequent resignation; in the overruling of a Viceroy in a dispute with one of his ministers and his premature withdrawal from his great office; in the reversal of the partition of Bengal in response—as every native is convinced—to the untiring clamour of the bazaar politicians of Bengal."

This is scarcely consistent with the imperialism of the "Empire Review," but Sir C. Kinlock-Cooke having let loose in his pages an ex-policeman apparently with many grievances, who has turned his thoughts and energies to sectarian religion, must take the responsibility for the man and his prophecies, for Mr. Skipton is nothing if not prophetic. Here is one of the most remarkable of his forecasts; "When the next Great Anarchy arises and Mahomedan and Hindu, Pathan and Rajput and the armies of the great native princes—Haidarabad, Gwalior, Sindhia (*sic*) and all the rest of them—sweep the country and are set in battle array against each other, we shall see again the uprising of guerilla leaders at the head of vast irregular levies and these leaders will be largely drawn from that domiciled community which we now treat so cavalierly." In the opinion of Mr. Skipton they have every qualification for such positions—which is a left-handed sort of compliment—and more, they stand apart from racial and religious rivalries and are, when worthy, trusted equally by both sides. "In the break-up of the ancient faiths of the East they may, if properly trained supply worthy object-lessons in the practice of Christianity, attract the hesitating millions to the faith of Christ as taught by the Church of their baptism. Not much Christianity is ordinarily practiced by freebooter leaders. But soon we come to the whole object of Mr. Skipton's article; we can hear the sound of the "Church Bells" jingling through every line: "Their potentialities for usefulness are unrivalled. But these qualities must be evoked by just and sympathetic treatment if they are to be turned into the right channels."

And what are the right channels? Those provided by the English Church. "Catch them young and train them well in good schools, in the faith of their fathers and in loyalty to their motherland and there are no limits to their possible usefulness. Relegate them to foreign teachers with foreign ties and un-English aims and owing allegiance to the foreign head of the Roman Church and the result can only be disaster." Was anything more ridiculous, more narrowly sectarian, more slanderous in intent ever penned? Certainly not by a responsible, intelligent individual. An attack on the Roman Catholic missions in India under the guise of a political article. Christianity and Christian education would be at a very low ebb in India had it not been for these "teachers with foreign ties." Was there ever a case on record in which a teacher was accused of un-English aims, or one even suspected of being disaffected towards the Government of the land? Mr. Skipton should have kept his "political" article for a special supplement to the "Churchwoman" or the "Church Bells." It is unworthy of space in the "Empire Review." But let us not be relentless towards the sectarian ex-policeman who has "done his best." His concluding sentence is one of the daintiest examples of mixed metaphor which has appeared for years, except perhaps in an Irish paper. Mr. Skipton must have full credit for it: "Time is of the essence of the contract; the sands of time are running out all too fast, and if we fail to grasp the nettle speedily and firmly, it will not be long before such place of repentance as remains to us will be closed for ever."

THE COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION. Lord Kitchener is devoting a great deal of attention to agricultural development in Egypt, and it is understood that it is with his approval that the British Cotton-Growing Association is asking the British Government to make a grant-in-aid to the Government of the Sudan of the sum of £200,000, to be spent in experimental and research work, and to arrange for a loan of £1,000,000 for the construction of irrigation and other works, which are needed for the rapid development of the cotton-growing districts of the Sudan. The decision to make this application, however, was directly due, it appears, to the death of Sir Julius Wernher. Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, the Chairman of the Council of the Association, who has just paid a visit to Egypt, had for a long time been in negotiation with Sir Julius Wernher in regard to cotton-growing in the Sudan, and had succeeded in securing his interest in the programme of the Cotton-Growing Association. This is to be principally concerned with three large centres, the Sudan, Nigeria and Uganda, with Nyassaland and the West Indies as fields of lesser importance. Mr. Hutton reports that in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan there are enormous tracts of country, containing excellent soil for cotton, and that not only can Egyptian cotton be cultivated, but American staples can be produced as well. There are now plenty of people in the country, there being a population of nearly three millions, so that no labour difficulty need exist, and facilities for transport are ample. The main need of the country is irrigation works. Mr. Hutton's visit to Egypt was delayed as long as possible in the hope that Sir Julius Wernher would sufficiently recover, to be able to discuss fully the details of the scheme. Consequently the Cotton-Growing Association is approaching the Government for the necessary money, and if, as seems probable, the project has received Lord Kitchener's support, they will very likely obtain what they want. On the other hand, we thankfully note that while the Cotton-Growing Association is concentrating its attention on Africa, it will have no time to spend on projects in India. Mr. Hutton, after describing his Sudan experiences to the Association, spoke in a somewhat regretful tone of India. He remarked that certain proposals had been made to Government, but were not accepted, and he did not see that they could do very much more, except to bring such friendly pressure to bear as might be advisable from time to time. This means that for several years to come there will be no further efforts to exploit Indian cotton-fields for the benefit of Lancashire. Mr. Hutton estimates that the development of the Sudan will be sufficient to occupy the Association for twenty-five years.

THE STRIKE. The position in the London docks does not become less perplexing. We have been told more than once that the strike is weakening and that victory for the masters is assured. But every now and again indications which are far from reassuring have shown themselves, and the net result to-day is that we are, apparently at any rate, no nearer a settlement than when the trouble began, if indeed we are not on the verge of a national dislocation. The masters themselves are divided, the shipowners holding out for an unconditional surrender, while the dock-owners seem prepared to accept the cash-penalties proposal and the right of employing non-Unionist labour as a basis for settlement. There can be no doubt that the men's backs have been stiffened by Mr. McKenna's *dictum* regarding the importation of strike breakers, for it was delivered at a time when the men's position was certainly diminishing in strength. At the same time we doubt the wisdom for moving formally a vote of censure at this time when such strong official efforts are being made to being the belligerents together. That question may well be allowed to wait until a settlement has been reached, for, however, much the censure may be deserved, even if it is voted, it can exercise no useful influence on the negotiations. Much interest attaches to the replies received from the North of England and South Wales ports to the demand for a national strike. These certainly make for peace and show that from the national-strike point of view the men are as divided in counsel as the masters. On the other hand we have the significant declaration that the Manchester, and other, dock workers have received the summons to cease work with enthusiasm.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL. A Division in the Commons on the Government of India Bill would have been interesting, if not profitable, for it would have shown what proportion of the intelligent members approved the unprecedented action of the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the transfer of capital. It is beside the mark for Mr. Montagu to urge that the representations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are ignored by the remainder of India. Of course they are. No other place except Calcutta stands to lose anything. Mr. Montagu does not realise that; moreover, not apparently gifted with much sense of humour, he saw nothing ludicrous in his attempt to explain away Lord Morley's "settled fact." Nothing could have been more amusing to his colleagues, except perhaps the dormouse-like observation of Sir John Jardine. "Judging by its results, the proclamation of Delhi has been most satisfactory" said he. "What results have resulted?" asked the Mad Hatter. "Most satisfactory" replied the Dormouse falling to sleep again. And Alice was left wondering why after a debate of such extraordinary luminosity there was no division. The White King would not have objected. He had already given "the tremendous sanction" to his own action "amid circumstances of great solemnity." But the Bill was read a third time and ended its career in the Commons.

THE CABINET CHANGES. The retirement of Lord Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, has not come altogether as a surprise, for months ago it was stated to be imminent, and for the same reason as that now given by Reuter. We think the Government have done well in the appointment of his successor, for Lord Haldane is more famous, and has been more successful, as a lawyer than as a minister. It is well known, too, that the new occupant of the Woolsack is very keen in pushing forward his ideal of a reformed Privy Council so as to bring into existence an Ultimate Court of Appeal for the Empire. Colonel Seely's succession to the War Portfolio also seemed to be assured, whenever the vacancy occurred, although his appointment has not yet been announced formally. If the present Under-Secretary is promoted it will appear that here, too, the Government have done the best with the material at their disposal. In Bombay we are more than usually interested in this appointment, for Colonel Seeley's name has freely been mentioned as that of Sir George Clarke's successor in the Governorship. All that can be said, however, of the peer who, it is declared, is destined to succeed to the Under-Secretaryship is that by his appointment the Government have managed to avoid another by-election at a critical time.

MISS MALECKA'S RELEASE. The Tsar has behaved with much magnanimity in the case of Miss Malecka, and in certain circles in England is probably more popular than he has ever been before. It must be admitted that this Anglo-Russian lady had no particular reason to expect leniency. The crime with which she was charged, and of which she was convicted, was particularly heinous in Russian eyes, and her protestations of innocence, and her counsel's complaint of unfair treatment, were somewhat discounted by the fact that the British consul at Warsaw had occasion previously to warn her of her indiscretion of speech and action. However, all's well that ends well, and as Miss Malecka has been expelled from the country, it may be hoped we have heard the last of her political vicissitudes.

We understand that Mr. G. S. Rao, the Government Pleader of Bombay, has been once again appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, vice Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, who has proceeded on leave.

The Duma Committee on judical reforms has reported in favour of admitting women to the Russian Bar.

It is estimated that the present production of motor spirit throughout the world is 2,100,000,000 gallons per annum. The production is steadily increasing.

A further stage in the negotiations between the Amir's Government and the insurgent tribesmen in Khost has been reached with the recall of the Afghan Governor at Matun who has been allowed to proceed to Kabul unmolested. All is now quiet in Khost.

The *Pioneer* says that there are indications that the site of Government House, in new Delhi, will be at Talkatora, a mile or so west by south from the Jantar-Mantar observatory. There is a "bagh" or park there and the ground would lend itself well to the erection of a suitable building.

An interesting experiment in the regulation of traffic, following London methods, is now in progress in Calcutta. A European sergeant is posted in the middle of a cross road with four constables at the four corners, two constables standing on opposite sides of the crossing. When a thoroughfare is to be kept open the constables step on to the pavement, otherwise they take their stand in the middle of the road.

A meeting of Mahomedans, held at Lucknow, the Raja of Mahmudabad presiding, at which ten thousand persons are said to have been present, has passed strongly worded resolutions expressing "grief and indignation at the bombardment and desecration of the holy shrines of the Imam Reja and Gohar mosques at Meshed by the Russian troops," and calling upon the British Government to demand "restoration to the shrines of all the sacred relics and treasure carried away"; also provision against the recurrence of what is described as "a great religious calamity agitating the whole Moslem world and deeply wounding their feelings."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

There was a great gathering of athletes at Stamford Bridge, London, on Saturday, the occasion being the trial games for the coming Olympic Festival at Stockholm. Apart from the competing athletes, one came across champions of the past in dozens, and over-seas cracks were much in evidence. The first man the writer encountered on entering the ground was R. E. Walker, winner of the 100 metres at the last Olympead. He looks very fit and proudly remarked that he had grown half an inch since he was last in England. Walker is of the opinion that South Africa will show up well at Stockholm, and he particularly thinks highly of Patching. Later in the afternoon, Hugh Baxter (one time captain of the New York A. C.) sought out your correspondent and there was the usual comparing of notes which invariably takes place when old-time athletes get together. As to Home men the holders of the amateur and professional one mile English records were to be seen discussing the doings of the cracks, and many other noted men were around the track.

DISAPPOINTING TRIALS.

Many cracks, who are certain to be selected for Stockholm, were absentees on Saturday, and it must be confessed that few of those who did compete are class enough to warrant their being sent to Stockholm. The field events entrants may be dismissed as well below Olympic games requirements. S. S. Abrahams, winner of the high jump, can do a bit over 23ft. at his best and the jumping of Baker and O'Donohoe in the high was fair (5ft. 11inch). Neither knows how to jump, taking an unnecessary long run up with the result that they are never seen of their take off.

G. R. L. Anderson won his heat of the 110 metres hurdles in 16 secs, but did not start in the final, owing to his thigh muscles bothering him and the race was won by K. Powell in 15 4-5 secs. The latter was credited with 15 2-5 secs. when beaten two yards by Anderson the week before and it is difficult to believe in the watches' report, though Anderson certainly is a high class performer.

ON THE TRACK.

Three men showed 11 secs. in the 100 metres, Applegarth, Stewart and Macintosh striking the tape virtually together D'Arcy being 1 1-2 yards away. Macintosh of Cambridge is the most hopeful. He has the time to train and being almost a novice, can be improved. Under a good tutor, he might possibly "spring" two yards before the games.

As 22 2-5 secs. was the best time shown in the 200 metres, it is no use discussing that. The 400 metres was better, C. N. Seedhouse winning by a good margin in 49 1-5 secs. He is a good runner and may be made better.

P. W. Mann ran the race of his life winning the 800 metres in 1 min 57 3-5 secs. Whilst good for the Polytechnic runner, it will not do for Stockholm, and we must rest content to see representives of other countries taking the honours. Nor did the 1,500 metres introduce any new talent, the race being chiefly noteworthy for the defeat of D. S. MacNicol, (the one mile champion), by W. Cottrell of Sheffield in slow time. They are both useful runners, but not good enough for the 1,500 metres at Stockholm.

The result of the 5,000 metres was more satisfactory, G. W. Hutson of the Surrey A. C. winning cleverly in 15 min. 13 3-5 secs. This is good and as the soldier athlete is improving, he may do better still before long.

ON OTHER TRACKS.

Further trials were held at Glasgow, but they also were disappointing. F. G. Black of Cambridge, was badly beaten in the 400 metres, which J. G. Soutter won in 52 secs. He in turn was beaten by R. Burton in the 800 metres, run in 1 min. 59 3-5 secs. Black and Soutter are capable of much better things and they are probably short of work.

Besides this, the 10,000 metres walk at Herne Hill on Monday served to show that E. J. Webb can still walk fast, as he finished his task in 45 min. 15 3-5 secs., the 6 miles time being 43 min. 48 2-5 secs. Whilst he may not be good enough to beat G. Goulding of Canada, the Herne Hill veteran looks like being one of the best Home representatives for the walk at Stockholm.

GREAT MARATHON RUNNERS.

Saturday's Marathon trial race from Windsor to Stamford Bridge will chiefly be remembered for the splendid running of over-seas representatives of the British Empire. How J. Corkery of Canada and G. W. Gitsham of South Africa finished first and second, is now probably known pretty nearly all over the world. Corkery gave a wonderful exhibition of level running, and his judgment is worthy of all praise. It did not worry him when he was only 24th and 3mins. behind the leader, at 5 miles. After this he gradually improved his position, and went second place at 16 miles. It was plain to the experts that he would win after this and he assumed the lead at 21 miles, after which he took matters easily to the end winning with plenty of reserve. Corkery has an ideal style for distance work, his arm action and body carriage being perfect, whilst his light and easy stride seems to take very little out of him. Veteran of the Sportsman who is none other than the holder of the world's amateur record for 50 miles writes thus "Corkery's judgment was excellent and his style of running splendidly adapted to the journey. He never unduly raised the knees, and there was no body jump or spring in his running. It was just the typical "Marathon Glide." Particular mention is made to this because a writer in another paper described Corkery as "one of the most ungainly runners long distance racing has known." Such a description is grossly unfair, and displays a woeful ignorance of what a runner should be. It need hardly be added that the scribe responsible for such a silly remark is not known to fame for his athletic ability.

A SHORT COURSE.

In past years the runners have had to run 840 yards on the track at the finish, but they only went once round on Saturday, so that the actual distance covered was 26 miles 25 yards, or a matter of 360 yards less than the regulation course. The conditions were decidedly favourable, and the runners had the wind with them. Gitsham of South Africa ran splendidly and though 3 mins. behind Corkery at 20 miles, was only 18secs in the rear at the end. The South African must be marked dangerous for Stockholm and if McArthur is better still, then a green jerseyed athlete will surely be well up in the Olympic games race, H. Green, (holder), ran well, but none of the English runners can be expected to back mark either Corkery or Gitsham. They are simply not class enough. We have been on the wrong track, picking mere plodders for the game and in future must look for a Marathon champion from the ranks of the athletes able to put up a good performance at 4 and 10 miles on the track.

THE LEADERS AND TIMES.

Appended are the leaders and their times :—

			H.	M.	S.
1	J. Corkery	Canada	2	36	55
2	C. W. Gitsham	South Africa	2	37	14
3	H. Green	Herne Hill	2	39	22
4	S. Francomb	Wirrall	2	42	5
5	F. Lord	Wibsey Park	2	44	33
6	H. G. Kellaway	Heern Hill	2	45	5

The winner ran 5 miles in 30min. 28sec., 10 miles in 60min. 38secs., 15 miles in 1hour 29min. 27secs., 20 miles in 1 hour 58min. 34secs. and 25miles in 2 hours 30 min. 6secs. He was not pushed towards the end and it is probable he could have run the full distance at an average speed of 6 min per mile if necessary.

A GREAT CYCLIST.

The 200 miles Olympic trial road cycling race on Saturday led to a great "find." During the training of J. W. Kirk of Yorkshire, one of his companions named A. J. Wilson discovered he could ride a bit and he decided to compete well; he won outright and in the splendid time of 11 hours 15min. 10secs. This novice is 37 years of age and one can only regret he did not come to the fore when in his prime, say ten or twelve years ago. The performance of Wilson decidedly improves our prospects for the big race round Lake Malar and the United Kingdom ought to be able to put a strong team into the field.

SWIMMING TRIALS.

The Olympic swimming trials at Southport also helped to make Saturday a red-letter day in sport. The races served to show that J. H. Derbyshire and P. Radmitoric are still our two most speedy swimmers, they each covering the 100 metres in 66-4-5 secs. More tried performers in H. Taylor and T. S. Battersby were close together in the 400 and 1,500 metres, which the former won in 5 min. 44 4-5 secs and 24 min 12 2-5 secs respectively. This does not seem very hopeful, but the Empire will be well represented by the Australasian contingent at Stockholm.

BILLIARDS.

Signs point to W. Smith, jr., of Darlington and T. Newman of London, holding very prominent places in the billiard world before long. When the last day of their level match of 16,000 up was entered on, Newman was in play with a lead of 93, and as he raised the break to 217, he appeared to be in a favourable position. Smith responded splendidly however, and made breaks of 230, 380 and 267 unfinished, so that he was nearly 600 in front at the adjournment. Resuming in the evening he increased his break to 733, the best he has ever made. Such a performance by a youth on a standard table speake for itself and his future is assured. He averaged 145·28 in the afternoon and 83 in the evening, eventually winning by 811 points. Smith is particularly good at the red-ball game and may yet trouble G. Gray of Australia.

BOXING.

Jack Harrison of Rushden is now the holder of the Lord Lonsdale middle-weight championship belt, though the margin of points by which he beat Pte. McEnroy of the Irish Guards at the National Sporting Club on Monday was only small. It must be confessed that the bout was tame and disappointing. Harrison has shown us vim and aggressiveness in the past, and his ability to take and give hard knocks was his forte. He has dropped his old methods and on Monday adopted cautious tactics, trying to win on points, rather than by the knock-out route, He may be right, and with further experience, the change may lead to good, though at present he is not so pleasing. Home sportmen would like to see Harrison opposed by Pte. Palmer, who recently beat Harry Lewis of America. There is some talk of Palmer retiring from the game, but it is also said he will meet G. Carpentier if satisfactory terms can be arranged. The Frenchman had little to spare against Willie Lewis at Paris on Wednesday, the smaller American knocking Carpentier off his feet in the eighth round. Lewis tired considerably after the thirteenth round, but he really enhanced his reputation by staying twenty rounds with Carpentier, who is hailed as a future world's champion.

CRICKET.

Since their opening match, the Australian cricketers have gone on improving. Their performance in beating a powerful M. C. C. team at Lord's this week clearly indicates that England will have to struggle hard in the tests. So far Macartney has been the star of the team and with reasonable luck, he may score 1,000 runs before May is out. He and W. Bardsley laid the foundation of their 5 wickets victory over the M. C. C. by scoring 94 and 137 respectively in the first innings. Of the visitors, Macartney was a little over two hours at the wicket and hit eleven 4's, whilst Bardsley's innings of three hours included eighteen 4's. More good work was accomplished by Kelleway and Hazlitt, who captured 5 wickets for 40 runs and 4 for 29 respectively during the first innings of the club.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

The South Africans appeared to be in for a beating at one stage of their match against Yorkshire and it was only the fine batting of Frank Mitchell which enabled the visitors to make a draw of it. The South African captain evidently felt at home in his native county and he kept his end up for 2 hours 40 minutes, carrying out his bat for 91.

The South Africans had another escape at Oxford, where the Dark Blues were deprived of victory through rain delaying the play. Splendid batting by A. J. Evans (56 and 107) F. H. Knott (70) and the Gaekwad of Baroda (62) put Oxford in a strong position. The Indian Prince greatly pleased the critics, his scoring to leg and late cutting being delightful to watch. Evans was slow at the start, but scored his second 50 in 45 mins, his hits including eighteen 4's. Evans also took 5 wickets for 73 runs, and he looks like developing into a Test player. A. D. Nourse (94) was top scorer for the visitors, his innings being the highest he has played during the tour. He was at the wickets for 2 1/2 hours and hit thirteen 4's, making some five strokes on the leg side.

THE HOPE OF ENGLAND.

Splendid form was shown by the M. C. C. cracks who regained the Ashes from Australia in the Trial match against the Rest of England at Lord's. Rhodes (55), F. F. Warner (126), and Woolley (101) made the bowling of D. W. Carr, W. Brearley, Thompson and others look very ordinary. Woolley hit two 6's and thirteen 4's, whilst Warner's hits included a 5 and twelve 4's.

The Rest fared badly to-day, Foster and Barnes bowling with such deadly precision that four of the best batsmen were sent back to the pavilion for a paltry 26 runs.

IN GENERAL.

Eighteen players have been selected to represent the United Kingdom in the Olympic Football tournament.

Considerable damage was done to the grand stand at Ascot by a fire this week.

There is some likelihood of the King's cult Pintadeau being sent across the St. George's Channel for the purpose of running in the Irish Derby.

The Hon. Mr. Scott showed excellent form when winning the St George's Cup at Sandwich this week, his score for the 36 holes being 156.

The balance sheet of the Football Association shows that the cup tie receipts were £15,012 and the expenses £1,900. The amateur international matches were run at a loss, yet the association is giving £1,000 towards Amateur Cup clubs, not bad for a body which is often assailed as a money making concern.

Playing for M. C. C. against Private Banks at Calford on Wednesday, Tarrant of Australia took 18 wickets for 28 runs.

TRANSPORT MEN'S STRIKE.

CHANCES OF A NATIONAL OUTBREAK.

"Reserved Prognostications" to the Contrary.

ATTITUDE OF MASTERS TO THE PECUNIARY GUARANTEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The shipowners have rejected the Government's proposals, whereupon, it is understood, orders to call out all transport workers were issued to-night.

LATER.

The National Executive of Transport Workers has telegraphed to every centre demanding an immediate general strike.

The Cabinet has been summoned to a special meeting to-morrow to consider the situation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Miller, the Newcastle Labour Leader, says :—"The talk of a national strike is only bluff. We were not consulted and we have no quarrel with the employers. The North-East district has no reason to strike."

Manchester dock labourers, however, have received the idea of a strike with enthusiasm.

THE CENSURE MOTION.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain will move a vote of censure to-morrow.

LATER.

The motion of censure standing in Mr. Austen Chamberlain's name declares that it is the duty of the Government to protect men desiring to work in a lawful occupation, and that Mr. McKenna's claim to differentiate between cases, in which the Government will afford protection, and others in which it will afford it only after a breach of peace has been committed, is unconstitutional and illegal.

DOCK-OWNERS' DECISION.

LATER.

The London dock-owners have passed a resolution that the Government's proposals are not acceptable, but they are willing to negotiate with the men on the basis of cash penalties for breaches of agreement, and the freedom of employers with regard to non-Unionist labour. All strikers to resume work prior to negotiations.

DIVIDED COUNSELS ON BOTH SIDES.

The Unions affiliated to the Transport Workers' Federation claim a membership of 314,000, but it is probable that large numbers will not respond to the summons to strike. Thus, the dock labourers at Barry have unanimously decided to decline to strike, and Cardiff and other South Wales ports are also expected to hold aloof.

The Sailors' and Firemen's executive has issued a manifesto warning members to ignore the summons to strike.

On the other hand at Bristol, and elsewhere, the strike has been acclaimed with enthusiasm.

The transport workers, the employers and the Port of London Authority have all published manifestos justifying their positions.

The transport workers' appeal for money to feed 300,000 children and 100,000 women. The men's leaders state that the full effect of the strike will not be experienced till to-morrow. In many places notices only reach the men to-day.

LATER.

All the trades doing business with the Port of London have written to the Government accepting the principle of a pecuniary guarantee, but emphasising the impossibility of federating all trades.

In its manifesto the Port of London Authority says it is conscious of the unjustifiable pretext of the present strike, but that it prefers matters to take their course.

The strong belief exists that the response to a demand for a general strike will be very partial; but prognostications to this effect are uttered with reserve.

TILLETT'S THREAT.

Labourites have given notice that they will move the adjournment of the House of Commons to-day to call attention to the situation.

Mr. Ben Tillett, in a speech at Tower Hill, after referring to the civilian force as an unofficial organisation formed after the railway strike to protect food supplies and the public services in times of disorder, announced that they had notified the Government that they would form their own police to protect their own interests, armed with the biggest cudgels obtainable. He further said that there were thousands of volunteers.

THE "OCEANA" WRECK.

Salvage of Ivory Continues Satisfactorily.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Twenty casks and one bundle of ivory were recovered from the "Oceana" on Sunday and yesterday.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

England's Splendid Start in S. African Test.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The second test match was opened at Lord's to-day.

The South Africans went in first and were all dismissed for 58, Foster taking 5 wickets for 16 runs and Barnes 5 for 25. At the close of play, England had made 122 for one wicket of which Spooner scored 67 not out.

WIRELESS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace today received the delegates to the International Wireless Telegraphy Conference and their wives.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Duchess of Connaught is out of danger, and is making progress towards recovery.

COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE

The Premier at the London Congress.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The deputation of the Chambers of Commerce waited on Lord Crewe this afternoon. No publication of the proceedings will be permitted until a summary has been agreed upon between the deputation and the India Office.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire met in the Guildhall to-day.

Three hundred delegates were present. The Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Asquith offered them a cordial welcome.

Mr. Asquith, on rising to speak, was received with cheers. He said he would not make a formal address, but might he be allowed to say on behalf of the Government, and he thought of the whole business community of the United Kingdom, that they recognised in such a gathering, coming from all parts of the Empire, of representative, accredited delegates of Commerce and Industry, one of the most striking proofs, and one of the surest safeguards for our Imperial loyalty, unity and strength ?

SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith said that their object, whatever differences of opinion there might be, were common objects—the furtherance of material interests and the drawing closer of the bonds of sympathy which united the various communities that were subject to the King.

For several years past, nearly one-quarter of the imports of the United Kingdom had been received from the Overseas Dominions and Possessions. Over one-third of the United Kingdom's exports had been sent to them. This total import and export trade in 1911 represented four hundred millions sterling. To this, of course, must be added, when one was trying to estimate the magnitude of the interests represented in that assembly, the very large trade which passed between the Dominons themselves, amounting to at least seventy millions more. These were stupendous figures, and the inference was plain, that the deliberations which they were about to enter upon, and the conclusions at which they would arrive, must have the greatest weight with those who were called upon to guide the various parts of the Empire.

It was in the belief that these deliberations would be undertaken with a full sense, not only of the vast interests they represented, but of the enormous responsibilities which the proper management of those interests involved, that he ventured on behalf of the Government and the community of the country, to bid them a hearty welcome and wish them all prosperity and success in the great work upon which they had embarked. (Loud applause).

WANTED—AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Lord Desborough, in his presidental address, emphasised the fact that it was becoming more apparent that if the Empire was to live it must be consolidated, for commerce as well as for defence. It was impossible to deny that the enormous progress of other countries threatened the supremacy which Britain once held.

In conclusion, he dwelt on the importance of such a body as a British Imperial Council of Commerce assisting statesmen in the business requirements of the Empire as a whole.

The Congress telegraphed its devotion and loyalty to the King.

[The eighth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire is now being held in London, the Indian representatives including the following:—Sir Ernest Cable and the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart C.I.E, (Bengal), Sir H. E. E. Procter and the Hon. W. L. Graham (Bombay), Sir Alexander McRobert and the Hon. W. G. Bevis (Upper India).

The deputation said to have waited upon the Secretary of State for India will make a representation, inter alia, on the subject of Indian railways.

There are fifty-six items on the agenda of the Conference and amongst the forty questions to be considered are:—

Calendar Reform	Emigration
Telegraphic Communication	Commercial Education
All-Red Route	Remedies for Labour Disputes
Commercial Arbitration	Income Tax
National Defence	Taxation of Corporations
Declaration of London	Gaol Manufactures.]

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Another Sanguinary Turkish Defeat.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

While the Italians were storming with the bayonet the heights commanding Zanzur, which were a long threatened position, a large body of Turks made a vigorous attack on the Italian positions at Gargaresh.

This attack was repulsed with great slaughter by infantry and artillery.

ANARCHY IN KASHGAR.

Russian Consular Guard Reinforced.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Reuter states that owing to anarchy, the Russian Consular guard in Kashgar has been reinforced by two companies of infantry and three squadrons of Cossacks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

News received by way of Kashmir fully confirms the recent statements as to the anarchy that prevails in Chinese Turkestan as a result of the revolutionary movement among the Chinese garrison. Mutinous troops seem everywhere to have overthrown the ordinary administration and installed officers of their own.

They have been quarrelling amongst themselves also, and traders in Kashgarh, and other towns, appear afraid of outrages. No looting, however, has occurred in the city of Kashgarh, according to the latest accounts, though business generally has been greatly affected.

It is reported that the Russians have moved three squadrons of Cossacks and two companies of infantry into the country to protect Russian subjects, and these detachments should have reached Kashgarh itself a few days ago.

RAIN IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Splendid rains have fallen in Victoria and New South Wales.

MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL IN THE COMMONS.

A New View of the Partition of Bengal.

WHAT LORD MORLEY MEANT BY A "SETTLED FACT"?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the Government of India Bill entered on the Report stage.

Sir John Rees, criticising the Durbar announcements in detail, declared that the sole policy of the Government in India, as in England, was one of surrender to agitation. Such a policy, he said, would be absolutely fatal to India. He dealt at length with the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and read out the Chamber's resolutions of protest. He declared that the Chamber was composed of men as well fitted to deal with the matter as any official. He pointed to the failure of the recent gold loan as an instance of the flow of British capital to India being impeded by the removal of the capital from the industrial centre.

He concluded : "It is impossible to pass over these momentous changes in silence, though it might be undesirable to compromise the position of the Crown in India in the slightest by dividing on the Bill; but the change has been secretly discussed, rushed, and forced upon the people of India."

UNNECESSARY AND EXPENSIVE.

It might be said, he continued, that, nothing could now be done, but he believed that public opinion could be roused and the Government of India might be forced to treat Delhi as a standing camp. He only hoped that the Government of India would be forced to finance the new capital by loans and not by sums filched from the railways and irrigation. He hoped that the error of attaching undue importance to the discontented elements would be avoided for the future and that the old order of consulting those most concerned—those upon whom the Government of India have to fall back in time of trouble—would be restored, and finally, that the scheme, unnecessary and expensive, and already pronounced a failure, would as far as possible be abandoned.

Earl Ronaldshay said he accepted the situation because of the tremendous sanction given thereto by the announcement made by the King-Emperor amid circumstances of great solemnity, "but though the proposals are not widely criticized," he said, "let us not believe that they are not viewed with great apprehension in many quarters, and alarm and dismay in some cases." Recent events had led him to the conclusion that it was not wise to show distrust of high executive officers in the Indian Civil Service. The Government ought always to be most careful not to create the impression that they give way to clamour, and to avoid action calculated to shake faith in the inviolability of their pledged word.

Mr. Montagu said he could not escape from answering the most grave charges Sir John Rees had brought against the Government of India. He proposed, however, to leave for the Indian Budget the question of the finance of the Delhi arrangement because it was essentially a part of the finance of year. With regard to the criticism of the Bill, and of the transfer of the capital to Delhi, he asserted without fear of contradiction that students of government in India for generations past had been impressed with the growing difficulty that there were two seats of government in Calcutta, interlaced and intertwined. Delhi was an enclave ruled directly by the Government of India and comparable to Washington. The Government of India had taken up a proud position in the historical capital and the railway centre of India.

THE "SETTLED FACT".

Mr. Montagu, adverting to Bengal, said that the fundamental mistake of the critics of the changes was the suggestion that there was a reversal of the partition. There had been no reversal. He was accused of saying something derogatory to Lord Curzon when he ventured to suggest that Lord Curzon had had no policy in this matter. There was nothing derogatory in that. It was only a well-known fact. Lord Curzon had himself described his objects. Lord Curzon was, perhaps, the greatest administrator India had ever had. His object in dividing Bengal was to reform the administration of an unwieldy province.

The unrest produced had militated against the efficiency Lord Curzon desired, and the Government had done Lord Curzon's work over again, and again divided Bengal, not into two but into three parts. All they claimed was that the policy was likely to be more efficient, because the keeping of the national boundaries was more acceptable to the population.

Mr. Montagu reproached Sir John Rees for recklessly accusing the Government of breach of faith. The words about the "settled fact" continually quoted against the Government were Lord Morley's. What Lord Morley meant was that the great administrative improvement from the sub-division of Bengal must never again be sacrificed, and that the partition of Bengal would never be reversed. But there had been no reversal.

What was meant by a "settled fact" in politics? Was it suggested that a thing once done was never to be modified by experience? That was the theory of crystalized conservatism. He emphasised the fact that the Mohammedans of Eastern Bengal would lose nothing by the change.

Mr. Montagu, referring to Sir John Rees' presentation of the arguments of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, declared that if Sir John would consult the files of Indian papers he would be struck by the way in which the Chamber's alarm was ignored by the rest of India. He thought that the alarm was based on misapprehension. When they saw better results from the working of the scheme, the fears of the Calcutta commercial community would be allayed, and they would share in the enthusiastic welcome which the scheme had received from the vast majority of the people of all classes.

LORD MINTO'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

Adverting to the charge of yielding to agitation, Mr. Montagu said that in Bengal, as in many other countries, there was an overwhelming and almost universal section who were peaceful and law-abiding, and an insignificant minority of irresponsible agitators. He challenged the House to say that since 1906 the Government had been supine in putting down agitation. "Lord Minto", he said, "brought back as one of the greatest triumphs of his rule, the way in which he, with Lord Morley, stamped out, as I believe, what is known as the seditious movement. You have not only to punish the seditious, but also to remove just grievances which bring sedition recruits and prevent repression having the desired effect. The Government of India believes that the real wounded race feeling, and the feeling of unfair treatment, spreading far beyond the miserable confines of the disloyal and rebellious, was as strong on Durbar Day as it had ever been during irresponsible agitation; but no greater disservice could be done to the Government of India than carelessly to lump together agitation, such as the presenting of a petition against the University of Dacca, and an agitation punishable, let us say, by deportation."

MR. MONTAGU'S FAITH.

Mr. Montagu continued: "I venture to suggest that the responsibility of those who govern a country like India to listen to grievances is even more vital than in a country where votes are the armoury of the governed. If I have shown any irritation to-day, I can only plead that the charges of broken pledges are as annoying as they are in domestic affairs and must be met by the Government which has an overwhelming responsibility for the good government of India.

"It is because I believe that I have answered these charges on a subject wherein party politics play no part, that I venture confidently to commend this Bill to the House. It is the first Bill of importance connected with the affairs of my department which I have had the honour to introduce, and it is a Bill which I can recommend with enthusiasm, because I believe, and believe all the more strongly to-day after this debate, that it will lead to improved government and greater peace in a country which benefits to a greater degree every day by the fact that the British people are responsible for its government."

Sir John Jardine remarked that judging by the results the Proclamation of Delhi had been entirely satisfactory.

The Bill was read a third time.

CABINET CHANGES.

Lord Haldane Becomes Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

It is understood that Lord Loreburn has resigned on the grounds of ill-health, in consequence of which he has been unable to attend recent meetings of the Cabinet.

Lord Haldane will succeed him as Lord Chancellor and Colonel Seely becomes Secretary of State for War.

LATER.

The resignation of Lord Loreburn is officially confirmed,

Lord Haldane has formally taken the Great Seal and will take his seat on the Woolsack to-morrow when the House of Lords reassembles.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Though it is understood that the appointment of Colonel Seely to the War Office is settled, no announcement has yet been made. It is stated that Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, formerly Mr. Ivor Guest, will replace Colonel Seely as Under-Secretary for War.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Papers of all shades of political opinion, today, publish hearty eulogies of the past services rendered by Lord Loreburn and Lord Haldane.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT

Crusade against the White Slave Traffic.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill strengthening considerably the laws relating to the white slave traffic.

Writing on the subject of the Bill on May 23rd, a Home contemporary said :—

"A new and enthusiastic effort is being made to secure the passage of the White Slave Traffic Bill. Its object, briefly, is to make participation in the white slave traffic a felony instead of a misdemeanour, and to give power for the arrest of procurers caught in the act without the delay of obtaining a warrant. This second provision has been open to criticism, as it seems to give uncontrolled power to the police, but Mr. Arthur Lee, who has charge of the Bill, pointed out to our representative in an interview yesterday afternoon that such power was already existent in cases of burglary and theft.

"There is no other way," said Mr. Lee, "of dealing with offenders, for long before a warrant can be obtained they have gone. Case after case has been submitted to my notice in which the police were certain of the fact, but had not the power to prevent it.

"At present we are working to obtain a half-day for the second reading of the Bill, and that can be done if we get a sufficient backing in the House and in the country. It is not easy for the Government to make an exception in favour of a private Bill, but if this Bill is backed by an absolute majority of all parts of the House I feel sure they will do so, and no man will, I think, object to that, just as no man is likely to oppose the principle of the Bill. There are details which must be carefully discussed, and that can be done in Grand Committee, and legitimate objections met, but unless we get the Bill through the second reading nothing can be done.

"I do not claim that the Bill as drafted is incapable of improvement, but, whatever its defects may be, they do not seem sufficient to prevent the second reading while the opportunity remains for amendment in Grand Committee.

"The two members who systematically block this and other Bills, on the principle, which is reasonable enough, that no legislation should be passed without discussion, may be satisfied in this case if the backing is sufficiently strong to obtain time from the Government.

"England has become to a large extent, the clearing-house for foreign procurers trading in lives between Europe and South America and this, as well as the evil at home, can only be stopped by an amendment and strengthening of the existing law on the lines laid down in the Bill.

"Mr. Will Crooks M.P., yesterday told a representative that the Labour Party, as well as the Irish Party, was solid in support on the Bill. In a few hours, he said, I got over seventy signatures for the requisition to the Prime Minister to grant time for the second reading. There is no doubt of the unanimity of the House in favour of the Bill."

THE CUBAN TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10.

So grave a view is taken of the position in Cuba that Admiral Osterhaus, commanding the United States Atlantic Fleet, has gone to observe affairs on the spot. The squadron at Key West is awaiting orders.

KEY WEST, JUNE 11.

Two more battleships have been ordered to Cuba.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

"Burma Critic's" Attack on a Magistrate.

"MOCKERY OF JUSTICE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON JUNE 11.

Mr. G. P. Andrew, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, has to-day filed a complaint before the District Magistrate of Rangoon against Mr. Channing Arnold, editor of the *Burma Critic*, a bi-weekly paper published here. In his plaint Mr. Andrew charged Mr. Arnold with libelling him in two articles headed "A mockery of British justice," published in the *Burma Critic* on April 26th last.

These articles referred to the trial, by Mr. Andrew as District Magistrate, of the case in which Captain R. S. McCormick, then residing at Victoria Point, was accused of ravishing a Malay Mahomedan girl of about eleven years.

The complaint against McCormick was made by the middle of July last year before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Victoria Point, who reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Andrew. The latter at once sent Lieutenant Finnie, District Superintendent of Police in the Mergui District, to investigate the complaint. On receipt of the police reports Mr. Andrew, on August 21st, began an enquiry into the charges and discharged McCormick, holding that the charge of abduction was mistaken, and that of rape false.

In brief, the articles in the *Burma Critic* on April 28th, accused Mr. Andrew of (1) the basest breach of trust as Judge, of a dishonourable act as a man in trying the case at all owing to McCormick being his boon companion ; (2) conspiracy with Lieut. Finnie to shield the accused and to break the charges ; (3) conducting the enquiry in camera in such a way that it was an elaborate judicial farce and an impudent travesty of British justice; (4) twisting and straining every rule and regulation in McCormick's favour and taking an unfair advantage of the pauper's complaint by such means as ignoring their protest against the interpreter who, they said, was McCormick's parasite and was deliberately mistranslating the evidence, also by cowardly trickery depriving the complainant of the services of a lawyer to conduct the prosecution of McCormick, thus hopelessly handicapping them in the effort to obtain justice, thinking it did not matter as they were pauper Malays.

The District Magistrate issued a warrant, and afterwards released Mr. Arnold on bail of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties each of Rs. 2,000 and fixed the hearing of the case for June 24th.

THE CIGARETTE CASE.

Calcutta Judge's Scathing Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

Mr. Justice Fletcher yesterday disposed of the rule obtained by Buksh Ellahi and Co., (defendants), calling on the plaintiff A. Campbell, to show cause why judgment should not be entered for the defendants. The plaintiff alleged that on the 25th of February, 1910, he entered into a contract with the defendants, who are agents in Calcutta of the British America Tobacco Company, with regard to large quantities of imported cigarettes. The suit was to recover damages for non-delivery of the cigarettes sold to the plaintiff by that contract.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, observed that on the 25th of February, 1910, a Bill was introduced into the Supreme Council providing for increased duty on imported cigarettes. The Bill was passed. The damage sued for came to the exact amount of the increased duty. It seemed to his Lordship that this was an ordinary contract for failure of non-delivery in which the buyers sued the sellers for the difference between the contract rate and market price. His Lordship held it would be scandalous to allow a suit of this nature to go to trial. He dismissed the suit holding it was vexatious and an abuse of the process of the court.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Major-General Sir Brian Mahon left Viceregal Lodge this morning.

There will be an evening garden party at Viceregal Lodge this evening.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

A Press communique states the Government of India have this year awarded a scholarship, tenable in Europe by domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, to Mr. George Ballantine Halloran.

THE LATE MR. ADDYMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 11

The death of Mr. J. E. Addyman, which occurred in the train between Chor and Khokhrapar stations on the Jodhpur-Bikanir line, has been declared at the inquest to have been due to heat apoplexy. The deceased's property was taken over by the Magistrate and the body was sent on the 8th instant to Hyderabad for interment.

LANDSLIP IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The District Traffic Suprintendent, Lalmonirhat, telegraphs from Aminagaon, on the E. B. S. Ry. that the line between Aminagaon and Chitiapara, Gauhati Extension, was blocked by a bad slip. The line however, has been cleared and through running is restored.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Grave Position of the Chinese in Lhassa.

BEING STARVED OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The *Statesman's* special correspondent at Kalimpong states that the Vice-President of China, Liyuen-heng, proposed to build a railway from Szechuan to Tibet to open the country to foreign trade, and to make mining profitable.

A Chinese paper of Shanghai announces the despatch of 5,000 troops to Tibet on May 10th.

KALIMPONG, JUNE 11.

News received from the frontier shows that the situation in Lhassa continues unchanged and fighting is still going on. The Chinese now hold about a quarter of the city, but have lost heavily and have been making overtures for peace. These have so far been refused by the Tibetans who hope to starve the Chinese into unconditional surrender. The matter, however, is likely to be referred to the Dalai Lama.

THE DOG DANGER.

Governor of Madras Bitten by Pet Animal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JUNE 11.

His Excellency the Governor was bitten in the calf of the leg by a dog this morning while walking in the gardens. The wound was attended to at the dispensary and the dog sent to the Pasteur Institute.

The dog belongs to Mr. Butcher, the Curator.

MADRAS, JUNE 11.

The Governor will shortly make a tour in the Vizagapatam and Godavery Districts. His Excellency will leave Ootacamund about the 7th of August and return about the 20th idem. During his visit there he will enquire into the Vizagapatam Harbour scheme, inspect the medical school and visit local institutions of importance in both the districts. As at present arranged only Cocanada and Vizagapatam will be visited.

O. AND R. R. DISASTER.

Assistant Stationmasters to be Prosecuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

In connection with the recent collision on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the two Assistant Stationmasters are now in custody and a joint enquiry is proceeding.

Mr. W. H. Wood, Senior Member of the Railway Board, visited the scene of the accident and will shortly submit his report to the Government of India.

It appears that the European driver of the passenger train sighted the goods train at a distance of 500 yards, and at once stopped his train which averted what might have been an even more serious collision. The goods train which was running at an average of twenty miles an hour, dashed into the passenger train causing considerable damage to the rolling-stock. The injured persons were promptly attended to, an Indian police cadet applying first aid to Captain Dalby with considerable success.

Both the drivers had "line clears" in their possession. Mr. Wood's report will not be published till the joint enquiry and subsidiary proceedings are over.

LATER.

Travellers arriving from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway give harrowing accounts of the accident. The carriages were piled one on top of another in terrible confusion, and it was only after hours of cutting away at the mass that the last of the injured were extricated.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JUNE 11.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga reached here on Sunday morning. A large gathering received him at the railway station. In the evening he was shown over the various college buildings. On Monday morning a meeting was held in the College, when Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, S. M. Aftabahmad, the Maharajah and Nawab Mozamilulla Khan made speeches on the necessity of unity between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The Maharaja gave the Rs. 20,000 to the Moslem University he had promised previously. He left Aligarh last night.

LAHORE INSURANCE SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 11.

Gangaram Sharma, managing director of the All-India Insurance Company (of Lahore), who was arrested at Aden on his way to Europe charged with criminal breach of trust, was produced before the District Magistrate of Lahore who has admitted him to bail in two sureties of Rs. 50,000 each.

The police have been directed to put up the case by the 15th instant.

A FAMILY SQUABBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 11.

A European named D. Rivett, living in cantonments, was arrested last night on the complaint of Mrs. Thick, his elder sister, who complained to the Police Superintendent that he had been out of employment for some time, and threatened to shoot the inmates of the house and then commit suicide.

Rivett was placed before the District Magistrate to-day and denied the allegations made in the complaint and gave a different story altogether. The District Magistrate ordered his release and directed a police enquiry to be made.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Reported to have Reached Goa.

SLIGHT RAIN AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The monsoon-rainfall on the West Coast has extended northwards to Goa, but has not spread inland. Dust-storms and thunder storms have occurred over a large part of North-West and Central India, and have given local showers in Rajputana, the Punjab, the west of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces; in North-East India the rainfall has practically disappeared. In Upper Burma the rainfall was local, in Lower Burma nearly general. Victoria Point records three inches; Mergui and Tavoy, each an inch and a half; Moulmein, Diamond Island, Mandalay, and Ambala, each one inch ; Jodhpur, three-quarters of an inch; Ajmer, half an inch; Mount Abu, two inches ; Mangalore and Calicut, each two ; Mercara, one inch ; Trivandrum, an inch and a half. The temperature is very low in Rajputana, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, but remains high in the Deccan.

Forecast :—An increase of rainfall in North-East India, a diminution in Northern Burma and the plains of north-west India ; elsewhere, no large change.

Earthquake report :—A slight shock was recorded in Simla at 21 hrs. 58 min. from a distance of about five thousand miles.

KARACHI, JUNE 11.

The Indus River is very low, for this time of the year, and if it does not rise quickly many canals in Sind will fail.

POONA INDICATIONS.

POONA, JUNE 11.

For the last two days signs have not been wanting of the approach of the monsoon.

The heat has been oppressive during the day and the presence of clouds on the horizon in the mornings and evenings held out promise of the burst.

To-day, after a more than usually sultry time clouds came up from the South-West in sufficient density to give us a little welcome rain, which was accompanied by slight thunder.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, June 11 :—

Monsoon slowly progressing northwards, has now reached Goa, no indications of storm at sea.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Trocas," Captain E. Laidoman, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Batoum via Karachi, reports having experienced very strong S.W. monsoon and high sea.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·90" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in moderate to large defect, more especially during the day.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0·59" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi and normal or in excess at other stations. Temperature is generally in slight defect.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain associated with dust-storms has fallen in the south-eastern districts ; Nagpur has had 0·26" and Chanda 0·11". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air remains drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·65" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Karachi and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Neemuch and Deesa.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan ; Mormugao has had 0·37" and Karwar 0·29". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.28" of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division ; night temperature is also above normal at Hyderabad and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure has moved northwards and is to-day off the Konkan coast. Rainfall has now reached the south Konkan. Local rain due to dust or thunder-storms has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, the central parts of the country, the north-west United Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana. An area of low pressure persists over lower Sind and Cutch.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan and some thunder-showers in Mysore and southern half of the Deccan. A few dust or thunder-storms are possible in the Punjab, Rajputana, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Further slight extension northwards of rainfall may occur on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

NOTABLE DISCOVERY.

Kinchenjunga Declared Higher than Everest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

A Darjeeling message to the *Statesman* states that it is reported that new triangulation has disclosed the fact that Kinchenjunga is higher than Mount Everest by a few hundred feet

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 11.

The *Madras Mail* understands that proposals are now under consideration of the Government of India to strengthen the Madras Secretariat in view of the very heavy work thrown on it in consequence of the recent enlargement of the Legislative Council. In common with other provincial councils' regulations those of the Madras Council are likely to undergo slight modifications and there may be a slight redistribution of the elective and nominated seats.

FIRE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

A fire broke out at Newtonville, on the road to Anandale, and the house was completely burnt down.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Family Suit to Dissolve a Partnership.

Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a suit brought by Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla against Jehangir D. Darukhanawalla and others for dissolution of partnership, accounts etc.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff and the defendants were represented by separate sets of counsel.

The plaintiff's case was that he had a two-anna share in the ship-chandler's business of his father, who died in 1902 leaving a will. By the will his father bequeathed seven-eighths of the property among his three sons including the plaintiff. Provision was also made for household expenditure and pocket and marriage expenses of the daughters. The property was at that time valued at Rs. 30,000 and as the two other sons were minors, the plaintiff continued the business and considerably extended it. Recently he had retired from the firm and he, therefore, prayed as above stated.

The sons-defendants did not object.

The daughters claimed a prior charge over the estate.

After recording evidence, his lordship passed a decree dissolving the partnership and held that the daughters were to get the annuities up to the date of the dissolution of partnership. The costs of all parties were ordered to come out of the estate.

SUIT FOR FORFEITURE.

Mr. J. B. Kanga applied for a decree for forfeiture of a lease for rents due and damages in the suit of Piraji Maluji against Gulabchand Durga and others. Counsel said that in August 1909, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants, whereby the plaintiff demised a piece of land at Purbhadevie on a lease of 999 years at a monthly rental. One of the terms was that the defendants were to erect one or more houses on the land at their expense in a certain time. No building had been erected though the time had expired and twenty-one months' rent had become due.

Mr. Kanga added that his client was prepared to waive the forfeiture if the defendants paid the rent and agreed to build within a stipulated time.

Several defendants who appeared in person said they had no money and had nothing to say why decrees should not be passed against them.

His lordship granted a preliminary decree in favour of the plaintiff with liberty to apply, and with costs against the first two defendants.

FRAUD BY A TRUSTEE.

The suit brought by Mathurdass Bhawan and others, against Bachibai and others, came before Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Shortt holding Mr. Robertson's brief appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Shortt said that there was only one question to be tried and that was whether the defendant should be made to pay costs. The facts were that the plaintiffs and the first defendant were trustees of a charity and held eight Government promissory notes of Rs. 500 each. The first defendant, it was alleged, got possession of these notes as a trustee and in fraud of the trust transferred the same in the name of the third defendant for a loan that was to be made by the latter. There was no evidence that the third defendant was aware of the fraud, but it was brought to his notice. It was then admitted in correspondence by all concerned that the notes belonged to the trust. Then arose the question of retransferring. The third defendant had handed back the notes and had said that he was quite prepared to do what was necessary, but he contended that the trustees should go to court to obtain a declaration that the notes belonged to the trustees. The Advocate-General who had taken up the matter had asked the defendant to retransfer the notes, but as he did not receive a reply this suit was filed. He, therefore, submitted that the third defendant should be made to pay the costs of the suit.

Counsel for the defence said his client did not know whether the trustees were entitled to possession and he put them to the proof of their case and said that the plaintiffs must pay his client's costs and for these two purposes his client had put in a written statement. He wished to raise two issues in this case. The first was with regard to the proof of the plaintiff's case and second was with regard to collusion. His client was charged with collusion with the first defendant and unless that was abandoned he would raise that issue.

His lordship remarked that the suit ought to be transferred to the long causes list.

Mr. Shortt said that so far as the charge of collusion was concerned he withdrew that and asked the Court to try the question of possession.

He called Mr. Kamdar, solicitor, to prove his case.

Witness said the first defendant, who was now dead, had admitted to him that the notes originally belonged to the trust.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned.

A MORTGAGE CLAIM.

In the suit of Keshowji Hirji Bhojraj and others against the firm of Khan Saheb Hassonalli Mulla Hakimji and another, Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the plaintiff and the second defendant.

Mr. Velinkar said that the first defendant had executed a mortgage of his Ripon Road property in favour of one Gulbai D. Bolton. In January 1910, a second mortgage for Rs. 15,000 was collected in the name of the plaintiff's father. In April, Gulbai's mortgage was transferred to the second defendant for valuable consideration, the first defendant being a party to it. The plaintiffs' father died intestate in March, 1911, and the plaintiffs, who formed a joint Hindu family, became entitled to the mortgage debt, which now amounted to Rs. 19,783. Payment was demanded, but nothing was received.

The case was adjourned for further evidence.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

In the suit of the Bhawani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, against Bejnath Nimaai, Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Kanga said that this was a suit for forfeiture of shares and allotment and calls money. The defendant had not paid Rs. 225, being the allotment money on 15 shares and Rs. 900 for three calls of Rs. 20 each per each share.

The defendant admitted the claim and said he was in distressed circumstances and unable to pay. When he subscribed to the shares, he was doing good business. He had paid Rs. 75 on application.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF.

In the suit of Rahimtoolla Alibhai Khushal against B. Kishondass to recover Rs. 2,500, also before Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Robertson appeared for the defendant and applied for a transfer to the long cause list observing that his client had put in a written statement. He said the plaintiff was an assignee of a firm of one Rewashankar Bhaichand who were alleged to have advanced the amount in question to his client, who said he knew nothing about it. His client had asked for the inspection of the document on which the suit was based as he had only had one "toji maadi" transaction with the firm of Rewashankar and in that transaction that firm was indebted to his client.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the defence was put up to gain time.

Mr. Robertson said that his client was an agriculturist and asked for protection under the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

His lordship transferred the suit to the long cause list.

A COTTON DISPUTE.

Mr. Robertson then applied for transfer of the suit of Jurimal Hargopal against the firm of Keshowji Chunilal to recover Rs. 2,759 on a contract.

Mr. Robertson said the suit was on an alleged contract by the defendants' firm with their broker, the plaintiff, for the purchase of 200 bales of Broach cotton. His defence was that his clients knew nothing about the contract and when they called upon the plaintiff to produce the document on which the suit was filed, he replied that inspection at that stage was irrelevant. His client said that they had done no business with the plaintiff.

After hearing counsel for the other side who described the defence to be a false one, his lordship transferred the suit to the long cause list.

Mr. Robertson then asked for costs and after hearing both the parties, his lordship reserved judgment on the point.

PARSI ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

A consent decree was passed by Mr. Justice Davar in the suit of Dhanbai Cooverji Daruwala against her father, Beramji Kharshedji Daruwala, and others.

The suit was for the administration of the estate of the plaintiff's mother and for the recovery of the plaintiff's share in that estate. The case first came to a hearing early last year when it was adjourned to enable the receiver in London to take charge of the ornaments in the suit from the Safe Deposit Company. The suit was again called on in November last when it was again adjourned as a commission had been issued to take evidence in Paris.

The commission having returned, the case was again called yesterday when his lordship, for a again called yesterday when his lordship, for a third time, suggested to the parties to settle. They accepted the suggestion and a consent decree was obtained whereby two properties, in the name of the deceased, are to be held in trust by the first defendant during his life-time and he is to enjoy the profits therefrom; after his death, the properties are to be sold and the proceeds distributed among the children of the deceased according to Parsi law. The ornaments in the sealed box are to be sold and the proceeds distributed among the heirs of the deceased. Each party was ordered to bear its own costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

End of the Rs. 20,000 Cocaine Case.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday delivered judgment in the case, in which Bhikia, tindal of a boat, Kanoo Tanoo, tindal of a steam launch, and Gunpat, an employee of the Austrian Lloyds, Bombay, were charged by Inspector Gough with transporting and being in possession of twenty-two pounds of cocaine, valued at Rs. 20,000, under circumstances already reported.

His Worship delivering judgment said: I am satisfied on the evidence that the stories of the first and second accused so far as they tend to exculpate these accused are untrue. I believe both of them knew what the bag contained and that there was a thorough understanding between them as to the carriage of the cocaine and the attempt to pass the Customs. There was also a third man involved, probably the leading spirit. It is alleged that the third man is the third accused. The case for the prosecution in support of this allegation rests mainly on identification by one witness, a young khalasi named Mahomed Dhondu. In addition to this, one Sudam Pandurang, a toddy shop-keeper, was called who deposed to the fact that all the accused were in the habit of coming to his shop together and that he remembered their coming for the last time on Tuesday, May 21, about a fortnight ago. This, I think, completes the evidence against the third accused if I except the statements of the first and second accused. These statements cannot carry any weight, they were co-accused persons, not on oath and not subject to cross-examination. In addition, I have already disbelieved these statements with regard to the first and second accused themselves.

The defence of the third accused is an alibi, in support of which he called the witness, Luxmon Chamles, according to whom the accused was away from Bombay from the morning of the 22nd to the night of May 23. The offence charged took place on the morning of the 23rd. It is further contended by the defence that the evidence of Sudam Pandurang is a tissue of lies and that he had given the third accused's name to the police simply to screen a relative of his own. I did not think he is altogether to be disbelieved. I think the third accused did frequent the toddy shop and that possibly when there he may have talked with the first and second accused. Sudam Pandurang when questioned by the Police probably thought that if he gave an address of some one whom he had seen, or fancied he had seen, talking to the first and second accused he would have no further trouble and so gave the address of the third. The fact that the third accused was last seen at the toddy shop on Tuesday, May 21, if true, would not affect the validity of his alibi, as he is alleged to have gone away on the 22nd. I think after a careful consideration of the evidence that it would be wrong to convict the third accused.

The only question that remains to be considered is the nature of the offence committed by the first and second accused. It is clear that they have transported cocaine from one place to another, but at the same time a judicial interpretation has been placed upon section 43 (6) of the Abkari Act, by the High Court in 12 Bombay Law Reports, p.124, to the effect the offence under that section is not committed where the original possession is illegal. And such an interpretation is, if I may say so, founded on common-sense, for, were the more literal reading adopted any person in illegal possession of cocaine would be guilty of the further offence of transporting as soon as he began to move. The aim of the legislature would seem to be, rather, to control the movement of cocaine, the existence of which is known, than to inflict a further penalty on a person already in illegal possession of the cocaine. I acquit all the accused of the offence of transporting, and convict the first and second accused of being in illegal possession. I sentence the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or four months' simple imprisonment and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or three months' simple imprisonment. The cocaine to be returned to the Collector.

THE BHONSLA JEWELLERY.

Superintendent Sullivan, C.I.D., Bombay, yesterday appeared before Mr. Kemp, and asked permission to withdraw the prosecution against Raghunathpraad Anund Ram, launched by Mr. Pandit, manager of the Bhonsla Estate in Nagpur, charging him with breach of trust and cheating in respect of two post-dated cheques of Rs. 1,700 respectively.

Mr. Sullivan said that permission for withdrawal was asked for in view of certain documents brought to notice by the defence, that went to establish the good faith of the accused. Had these documents been forthcoming at an earlier stage the prosecution might have been avoided.

The pleader for the defence said he only consented to the withdrawal on the condition that an unequivocal admission was made that there had been no criminality in the accused's conduct.

The Court ordered the accused to be discharged.

THE SHIP WITHOUT A CREW.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Harbour, mentioned the case in which Captain J. J. Welsh, Harbour Master, had obtained a summons against Abdeali Kadekhoy, managing agent of the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, for allowing the company's ship "Shah Ameer" to be anchored on June 5 and 6 within the port of Bombay without a sufficient number of crew to carry out the work of the ship in case of emergency.

The Light Inspector said that there was a register kept of the names of the ships and those of their owners. If the accused in the present case had taken the trouble to inform the Harbour Master that he had ceased to be the owner of the steamer "Shah Ameer," this prosecution would not have been commenced. He asked for leave to withdraw the prosecution which was granted.

SMART DETECTION.

Inspector Spiers yesterday charged one Karun Usman, a Mahomedan, against whom there was a record of about ten previous convictions, with the theft of a one-hundred rupee currency note. The accused said that it was the accumulation of his savings, but when he was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate he changed his tale and said that he had won the money by gambling.

Inspector Spiers adduced evidence to show that the note was recently issued from the Currency Office. Two days after that it was received by the Post Office whence it was issued to a gentleman, who had received a money order from up-country. That man was passing the Sitaram Building, when an accident occurred, and he wanted to pay the injured man something. He looked for his purse but it was missing. The accused was then standing near him and disappeared in a short time. He was afterwards arrested by a police sepoy at "Maidanis" on suspicion, as he was seen to be in possession of the note.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate complimented Inspector Spiers upon his skill and ability in detecting the offence. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which period three months are to be in solitary confinement. He was ordered to report his residence to the police for five years' after his release from jail.

A DEAD ACCUSED.

Yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, ordered an abatement of the case against Heera Gobar (32) who was charged with the murder of one Shiva on the 26th of last month, as the accused has since died at the J. J. Hospital of pneumonia.

THEFT OF RAILWAY STORES.

Peer Mahamed Sheik Mahomed (65), hawker, charged by Inspector G. W. Howe, pleaded "guilty" to a charge of theft of brass and copper fittings from the G. I. P. Workshop, on Monday last. Mr. Dastur fined him Rs. 12, or, in default, to undergo ten days' imprisonment.

THE SUBMERGED TENTH.

William iRufus Morgan (34), R. J. Bellamy (25) and Charles Coulter (36) were declared vagrants and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse by the Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday as they had no employment and were without any other means of livelihood.

A PETTY THEFT.

Aliveira Kairan, an Austrian woman, informed the police that her ayah, Rama alias Rangoo (20), had stolen some clothing belonging to her. The accused was arrested on Monday and placed before Mr. Oliveira yesterday by Deputy Inspector Sargon. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine Rs. 10; in default a week's rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTS REMANDED.

Damoder Pachya, Baboo Tanoo, Sha Hamagul Beramgul and Mahomedali Beramgul were placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur yesterday.

The police have traced a number of thefts in which it is alleged that two of them have taken part, and the other will be charged with having disposed of the stolen property. They were arrested five days ago and were kept, under the orders of the court, in police custody.

Inspector Doran asked for a further remand of five days which was granted.

THE NAWAB SURRENDERS.

The Nawab of Bella, against whom a warrant was issued, and a proclamation published, by the District Magistrate of Surat, has, it appears from information received here yesterday, surrendered to the authorities in Surat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Anjuman-i-Islam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to the two articles appearing in your valuable paper, one headed, "The Anjuman-i-Islam—Members Disputes as to the Presidency" in your issue of the 30th May last, and the other headed "Moslems and Mr. Montagu" appearing in the contribution of "Dion" in your issue of the 6th instant. As some of the statements appearing in the two articles are quite incorrect and a false impression may have been formed on the public mind, we, as the two principal signatories to the two requisitions recently sent to the Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam, feel it our duty to correct the error and remove the false impression. The Sunni members of the Anjuman-i-Islam have never had any grievance against their Shia co-members. During the 25 years that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay has existed, the Presidents have been elected not because of their being Shia or Sunni, but because of their being the best leading men from amongst the members, men who had rendered signal service to the cause of society. The facts which led to the requisition being sent and the recent general meeting of the members being called are briefly these :—

On the 27th of March last, the annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held at the Anjuman hall to transact the usual business which included the appointment of office-bearers for the new year. Before this item on the agenda was reached, a proposition was moved, seconded and duly carried that the meeting be adjourned "sine die," and the Managing Committee be requested to consider whether the existing rules of the Anjuman needed any changes, and if they did, to recommend to the general body of members, new rules. Thereupon the meeting was adjourned. This resolution of the general meeting was laid before the Managing Committee in the beginning of April and the Managing Committee referred the matter to a strong sub-committee. A meeting of the sub-committee was also held in April, and at this meeting it was decided that individual member should recommend to the secretaries any changes in the rules which he thought necessary by the 15th July, and that the secretaries should lay the same with their recommendations before the committee in the beginning of July. This resolution was carried by a majority. Many of the members of the Anjuman did not approve of this delay and on the 15th May the following requisition was sent signed by no less than 60 members of the Anjuman.

"We the undersigned members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, hereby request you in accordance with the provisions of Rule 19 of the said Anjuman to convene a meeting of the Anjuman when the following resolution will be proposed. That the meeting is of opinion that the rules of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay and in particular Rule 5 thereof require no amendment, but the same should be adhered to and should be followed.

"2. That a general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam be convened for an early date to be now fixed to transact the business remaining unfinished at the annual general meeting of the Anjuman held on Wednesday, the 27th day of March, 1912, and in particular to appoint new office-bearers for the management of the affairs of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, for the current year."

From the requisition it is clear that no question of a Sunni or a Shia President was raised. Pursuant to this resolution, a general meeting of the Anjuman took place on the 30th May, and pursuant to a resolution passed there another general meeting took place on the 5th instant at which meeting new office-bearers were elected. The appointment of Mr. Haji Yusuf as President of the Anjuman was moved by one of us. His election to office was not recommended on the ground of his being a Sunni, but only on the ground of his being an old member of the Anjuman who had taken a great deal of interest in the affairs of the Anjuman and who had served the Anjuman zealously and consciously for no less than 26 years. The same meeting that elected Mr. Haji Yusuf as the President of the Anjuman also elected Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a Shia member, as the patron of the Anjuman unanimously and with acclamation.

These being the facts, it is a matter of regret to us that an article should have appeared in your valuable paper stating that "the Sunni community, who form the poorer class of the Mahomedans, are said to have a grievance against the Shias, as of late years, owing to the influence, wealth and education of the Shias, the latter have been monopolising the appointment of president year after year, this office having been filled for several years past by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. The Sunni community now demand that the next president shall be elected from among them," and your correspondent Dion, from these incorrect premises should have drawn the conclusion that the Muslim community of India are not a homogeneous community.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM MOHAMAD BAYAM,
KAZI MAHOMED ALI MURGHAY,
Chief Kazi of Bombay.

Bombay, June 9.

BANGALORE POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 11.

The prospectus of the Bangalore Polo Tournament, issued to-day, shows that the dates are July 15, and following days. The trophy offered is a challenge cup, value Rs. 1,000, presented to the Bangalore Gymkhana by the Maharajah of Mysore. Entries close on the 1st of July. Major Rankin, 7th Hussars, is the honorary secretary.

The number of ponies per team is limited to 18.

MORE RANA OUTRAGES.

Reinforcements from the Tagus.

THE depredations of the Ranas of Satary continue more or less on the same scale.

Some of them on the 2nd instant, towards 11 a.m. entered Bicholim and carried away in a cart some bales of blankets and wearing apparel, belonging to a local merchant, named Dhondu. A detachment was sent in pursuit of them, but it returned without encountering them. Two days afterwards, at a place called Pissurlem, a woman was assaulted by them. They took from her money and the jewels which she was wearing. Another person was similarly attacked and robbed in the same place on the same day.

At Goddeanvallo the insurgents seized two soldiers in mufti, who were on their way to Canacona and killed one of them.

On the night of the 6th, the Ranas appeared in a village named Bali. They plundered a pagoda and carried away two boys.

A report is current that last Saturday a native of Cuncolim was admitted to the hospital at Margao with serious injuries in the region of the throat. He had accompanied the Dessai of Verolda to Pissurlem in order to fetch paddy from a depot. The bandits attacked them suddenly, and shot the Dessai dead. The other man managed to escape with the wound in his neck.

On the 8th the Ranas robbed the mails, which were being carried to Canacona and Valpoi.

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Minister of Marine intimating to him that the troops, which sailed from the Tagus on the 22nd of May by the steamer "Kambanjan" under the command of Captain Oraga, would arrive at Marmago on the 10th of June. The force which sailed from Timor will arrive at the same port on the 21st instant.

We understand that a mass meeting of the Bombay Goans will take place on Sunday the 16th instant at the Framji Cowasji Hall under the auspices of the Goan Union to consider what measures should be taken in view "of the alarming situation of affairs in Goa."

ANOTHER GOAN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the official statement, anent the unrest in Goa published in your issue of the 10th instant and in which it is deliberately said that the news published in the "Goano" and the "Anglo-Lusitano" is false, I beg to make a few observations as I am responsible for the fair name of the latter paper. I do not intend to refute the official communication, but I leave it to your readers to form their own opinion as to the truth or otherwise of Republican messages, from one or two facts. A couple of months ago affairs in Goa took a turn for the worse and the Indo-Portuguese Press was unanimous in calling the attention of the authorities concerned to the critical condition, the sad state of things having found its way even into the dailies of this city and elsewhere. The Governor-General, Senhor Conceiro da Costa, however, like his confreres in Portugal, despite the gloomy situation, was prompt with his official messages to the effect that serene calm prevailed in the country. It has now transpired that the serene calm is such that it has necessitated help from Portugal and the proclamation of martial law. Again, in studying the present official telegram itself critically, the conflicting statements in it give it the lie.

For example, it says that martial law has been proclaimed in Velhas Conquistas, as bands of dacoits have made their appearance in the villages of Salsette, Bardez environs to Novas Conquistas, and almost with the same breath it affirms that everything is quiet and business is going on as usual.

Surely, from there must be a screw loose somewhere in the Republican machinery, else such specimens of official documents purporting to contain absolutely true statements would not be flaunted on a public who are more or less aware of the real state of affairs. Before concluding, I may only mention that despite the official telegram stating that there is no persecution or violence, the despotic measures promulgated, and the insecurity of life, are such that whole families are emigrating to British territory. As for the Press, its liberty is nil.—Yours, etc.,

W. F. PAIS,
Editor, "Anglo-Lusitano."

Bombay, June 11.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions have been received in the Famine Relief Fund opened by Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakai :—

The Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's Charitable Fund for Punoh Mahal and Kathiawar, Rs. 2,000; Collection by the members of the Princess Marry Gymkhana, Rs. 853; Sheth Narotam Morarji Gokaldas Sheriff's Fund, Rs. 648; from Indore, a collection, Rs. 307; Mr. Jamnadas Chunilal, Rs. 250; Mr. Ramchandra Lalji Banatvala, Rs. 200; Mr. Motilal Dayabhai Jhaveri, Rs. 200; "Nothing but Duty" Rs. 200; in memory of late Bai Ladhi, through Gosaria Madanji Dharamsi, Rs. 101; in memory of late Bai Jibubai the daughter of Dorabji Hormasji, Rs. 101; in memory of late Behn Bachu, through Pemkorbai, Ratansee, Rs. 100; "Kamterin" Brother, Rs. 100; Nalbazar Flour Association, Rs. 100; in memory of late Mr. Kavasji Kharedji Jamshedji, Rs. 100; "No Name" Rs. 100; "No Name" Rs. 100; Bai Yamuna, Rs. 100; Mrs. Ramabai Morarji Kamdar Rs. 100; Mr. Bhaidas Gulabdas, Rs. 100; Bai Kaser Amratlal Baychand, Rs. 100; Mr. M. H. Damoria, Rs. 51; Mrs. Kamalabai Ghelabhai Haridas, Rs. 50; Mrs. Aimai Hormasji Wadia, Rs. 50; in memory of late Bai Firojbai Jamsedji Jijibhai, Rs. 50; in memory of H.H.P. Rs. 50; Mrs. Ravabai Bhogilal Chakubhai, Rs. 41; Mr. Pirojshah Shapurji, Rs. 35; Mr. Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash, Rs. 30; One Sympathiser, Rs. 30; collection from Mr. Jamsed C. Sunavala, Rs. 30; "No Name" Rs. 81; Mr. Laxmidas Pitamberdas-Rajkot, Rs. 50; Mrs Jamnabai Govindji Madhavji, Rs. 50; Two Parsee Brothers, Dr. Chunilal Fakirbhai, Mrs. Ratansi Mulji, Mrs. Gulbai Sorabji Mehta, Ahmedabad, Mr. Narbheram Venachand Parekh Morbi, One Parsee Lady, each Rs. 25; Messrs Nasarvanji Kharsedji and Bros., Broach Rs. 21; Mrs. Gulabbai Vijbhukhandas Pakvass, Mr. Keraundas Ladha, A Khoja Gentleman, each Rs. 20; Mr. Thakordas Narandas, Rs. 16; Mrs. Pemkorbai Ratansee Liladhar, Two Parsee Ladies, Mr. Gordhandas Tribhovandas, Mr. K. Barjorji S. Gard, Grant Road Station Staff, through Station Master, Messrs. Dorabji and Co., One Parsee Gentleman, Mrs. Gomtibai Virji Kanji, Mr. Tapidas S. Dalal, One Parsee Lady, each Rs. 15; Mr. Amrutlal Kaychand Jhaveri, Rs. 50; Khadakpure B. N. Railway Store Department a collection, Rs. 43; One Parsee Lady, One Parsee Lady, each Rs. 12; One Zoroastrian, in memory of late 'Motabava' Sorabji Rustamji, in memory of late 'Kakaji' Jamsedji Sorabji, in memory of late 'Bavaji' Shehriarji Sorabji, in memory of late 'Mataji' Pirojbai, Mr. Samaldas Bhagavandas, a collection, each Rs. 11; Mr. Karmaali Janmahmad, O. D. S., Late Nasarvanji Mancharji Charitable Fund, Bai Shirinbai Mancharji Kama, Mr. Jamnadas Atmaram, Shravika Asaram, collection, One Bhagat, One Parsee Gentleman, Mr. Bhimji Vishardas, Mrs. Gulamhusen Karimbhai, Mr. Ahmed Karimbhai, Mrs. Mahmedbhai Karimbhai, Mrs. Roga, Dnanbaiji D. Parekh, Lilavanti daughter of Gulabdas, Mrs. Yamunabai, One Hindu Gentleman, The Mangrol Union Club, Mrs. Pranganri Damubhai Mehta, Mrs. Piroja Jamsedji, Mrs. Keraundas Dayabhai, Mrs. Tapidas Mayaram, Shivanandlal Bhavnathpure, Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas Purshotamdas, Bai Aimai Hormasji, Mr. Nagindas Vijbhukhandas, Parsee Ladies, Parsee Lady, Mrs. Jamnabai Manmohandas Dayaldas, Mr. Purmanandas Pranjivandas, Mr. Harjivan Gop.iji, One Parsee Lady, Mrs. Mahalaxmi Ambashankar Utamram, Mr Jhangir Jamsedji Pestanji Dungaji, Mrs. Taragauri Ratanlal, Mr. Ambalal D. Bhut, a collection, Bai Parubai Jesinglal Tribhovandas, One Kind Parsee Lady, each Rs. 10; Mr. Narotamdas Chhubildas. "Dampati" Messrs. Jeweri Amrutlal and Pirojshah, each Rs. 8; Two Parsee Ladies, Mrs. Narbadabai Harilal, Mrs. Pirojbai Darashah Mancharji, Parsee Gentleman, Aimai Sorabji Kavasji Dotiwala, each Rs. 7; Mrs. Dhangauri Madanlal, Mrs. Danbai Dwarkadas, Mr. Ahmad Rahim, One Zoroastrian Lady, "Vishnu Shagvan", Mrs. Manibai Jamnadas, Kamalaben daughter of Tapidas Dayaram, Mr. Khubchand, Mr. Jamsedji Behramji Mistri, Bai Gulbai Kuverji Belief, Mr. Manilal Harilal. No Name, Mr. Goverdhandas Thakersi, Mr. Shakerlal Shunbhulal, Mrs. Virmati Manilal, Mrs. Dhanlaxmi Shakerlal, Mrs. Chunigauri Mukundray, Mrs. Navajbai Sorabji Hormasji, Mrs. Surji Nathubhai, Mr. Lalji Dayal, One Parsee Lady, Mr. Harjivan Gopal, Mr. Hiralal M. Vesna, Mr. Suleman Haji Ahmed and others, each Rs. 5; with other sundries the sum collected uptil now amounts to Rs. 14,774-8-6.

CHINESE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Foreign Financiers for China.

So many disappointments have already arisen when a satisfactory conclusion of the loan negotiations had appeared imminent that we may well hesitate to be hopeful until the agreement is signed, sealed and delivered. But with all due regard for caution, the outlook is unquestionably brighter. For one thing there is reason to believe that Peking begins to recognize, and, what is more important, to act as if it had recognized, the inevitable, namely, that money must be had, that it can only be had from outside, and that, as much in Caina's interest as in that of the lenders, it is only to be had under proper safe-guards. That is the meaning of president Yuan's frank speech at the opening of the Advisory Council, and the appointment of Hsiung Hsi-ling, Minister of Finance, to take charge of the negotiations has certainly marked the beginning of an era of better understanding. To some extent, it may be supposed, the deadlock has been due to a misconception of terms. The word "supervision" has an unpleasant sound, suggestive of much that would be unpalatable to Chinese dignity, and the smoother course of discussion is probably in part attributable to a clearer realization by the Government of the real identity of the international syndicate's aim with that desire for expert foreign advisors which Republican leaders have so often proclaimed. The stone of stumbling in this respect would still appear to be the Premier. But it is fair to distinguish between persons and parties. Mr. Tang is certainly one who is accustomed to speak for himself, to lead rather than to follow. But even for a man of his independence circumstances may be too strong. We know that he is being bitterly attacked by one party in the Council for his financial policy, past and prospective; and in seeking allies to support him against such attack, it may not impossibly happen that he is driven into an attitude more advanced than his own sense really approves.

Divested of extraneous details, which will probably be subjected to modification, the position to-day is that the Chinese Government will receive an immediate advance for pressing needs, it is understood of Tls 2,000,000; but that certain broad issues still remain to be decided. The mere fact of the advance, however, is a promising sign. For the rest, there is reason to believe that the question of supervision over expenditure is becoming less important than that of the exact position of Russia and Japan in the group. If it be true as there is too much ground for believing, that these Powers demand special recognition of their interests in Manchuria, Mongolia and elsewhere and that their confreres are disposed to accord them that recognition, no outcome of the weary discussions could be more regretted. No arrangement that would suggest in the remotest degree that Russia and Japan were shielding themselves behind the international group and with the connivance of the Powers for the pursuit of private ambitions inimical to China's rights, should be tolerated for a moment. A certain measure of political meaning is inseparable from the loan negotiations, because in view of the large sums at stake and the peculiar circumstances of China, the acquiescence and assistance of the respective Governments concerned must be invoked. But the one point of supreme importance, for the ease of the negotiation, for the smooth working of the prospective agreement and for the ultimate interest and good fellowship of Chinese and foreigners together, is that the loan is first and foremost a matter of business. The position might be summed up as follows: money is needed, and, from every standpoint, supervision of the spending of that money: but the foreigner's interest goes no farther than the restoration of order and security for trade; and the mere notion that the influence of the international group should be used directly or indirectly, for the furtherence of private political ambitions is intolerable not less to foreigners, who would suffer in common by the reaction, than to Chinese.

The greater emphasis has to be laid upon these considerations because of the division which begins to make itself felt between the two great parties of state. It is probable that in course of time the societies of the Tungyi and the Tungmenghui will assume much of the characteristics that are borne by rival parties in other countries. But the circumstances of the day prevent their being regarded in this manner. Even if the contention has not yet openly crystallized on such lines, the real struggle in China is still precisely the same that it was under the Manchu dynasty, namely, Peking vs. the provinces. That is the inner meaning of such intrinsically futile undertakings as the Citizens' Contributions Fund, of which not a little has been heard lately in this province, just as it was at the bottom of the Szechuan railway agitation. The disastrous results of foreign assistance to the Manchus, through Sheng Kung-pao, in the old days of this dispute, need no repetition. Once the revolution was actually begun the line of the combat quickly defined themselves; but the evidence of well-informed correspondents, ten or twelve months ago, showed that a marked proportion of the outcry raised against external construction of railways was prompted by the scare of foreign ascendancy. To guard against a repetition of that mistake every care should be taken. The supremacy of the central authority is of infinitely more importance now that the true nature of Republicanism in China has disclosed itself even to sentimentalists, than it was in the days of the Empire. The alternative is a mere splitting up of the country into small oligarchies. But while reason thus dictates, and constitutional considerations permit, that the Government should be financed for the struggle, it must not be forgotten that the foreign financiers are only the bankers of China.—"N. C. Herald."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Orders by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., A.D.C., Gen., Commanding, Southern Army, from Head-quarters, at Ootacamund :—

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barnes, 2nd-in-Command, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., appointed Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

Staff.—Lieutenant E. K. Squires, R.E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Aden Brigade, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain R. J. Fitz G. Ingham granted leave.

Captain E. G. Sydenham, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiated as Station Staff Officer, Poona, vice Captain R. C. Wilson granted leave, from the forenoon of 26th March to the afternoon of 15th April 1912.

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.—Major C. Hodgkinson, Squadron Commander, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., appointed Inspector-General Imperial Service Troops.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th June, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	10	2	2 p.m.	13	13
Teheran ...	11	11	40 p.m.	3	15
Suez.....	11	2	29 p.m.	0	33

MAIL NOTES.

DANGEROUS STRAWBERRY FUMES.

A strange story about the danger of strawberries when in large quantities comes from Brittany. Recently there have been several demands by local tradespeople and tourists to be granted a passage to Plymouth on the little steamers which carry the supply of early strawberries across the Channel from Plongastel, but in every case the request has been refused. As the refusal was ill-received in some cases, the shipowners have now given their explanation. The fumes given out by such large quantities of strawberries, they say, are quite as overpowering and dangerous as those of any strong alcoholic liquor. The crew have to keep on deck for the greater part of the voyage, and no passenger could be carried except at a risk to health. Strawberry culture for the English market is said to be rapidly developing in Brittany. This year the crop is unusually early and large.

DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.

The April drought is dealt with in the current number of "Symon's Meteorological Magazine," from which the following facts has been culled. In England and Wales no previous April has been so dry since the establishment of the British Rainfall Organisation in 1858. The drought is said to have been widespread throughout the length and breadth of the land and from a hasty comparison of results no month in the past sixty years seems to have had less rain in England, with the exception of February, 1891. No rain appears to have fallen throughout the month in the Thames valley between Maidenhead and Wallingford. Dealing with the London area, it is shown that at Camden-square, where the total rainfall for April was 0·04in. no previous April has had so little rain since 1858, and of all the months in the year February, 1891, was the only month and smaller rainfall. In the west of Scotland the rainfall in April was excessive, where to the north of the Clyde the rainfall for the month was more than 4in., and in places it was more than 10in., whilst at Loan, in Inverness-shire, a fall of 20in. is reported. The east of Scotland, like England, was very dry. The rains in Ireland differed but little from the average, being generally rather less than the normal. At Greenwich the total rainfall for the month was 0·08in., which is not only the driest April on record, but there has been no drier month at any period of the year for the last 100 years. The aggregate rainfall at Greenwich for the seven weeks ended May 11 was only 16 per cent. of the

BRAIN FAG.

The Simplest and Most Effective Remedy.

Of the conditions which demand most sympathy and receive least, there are few as depressing to the sufferer as brain fag. The reason is not far to seek. It induces a sense of weariness, of depression, of utter inability to do the day's work or to take an active interest in anything. Its immediate consequences are a morbidness, irritability and moodiness which are peculiarly disconcerting to the sufferer's friends, who, as a rule, are unable to appreciate the gravity of his condition and put all sorts of wrong constructions on his behaviour.

The cause of brain fag is due to the using up too rapidly of the phosphorus salts, which are of supreme importance in nourishing the brain and nervous system. To cure this condition, the amount of phosphorus must be completely restored. The ordinary salts of phosphorus which were always used have now been proved to be quite inefficient for the purpose. What is needed is a phosphorus preparation in the "organic form" and in "chemical combination," as doctors call it. Of all the salts of phosphorus the best are those known as the glycero-phosphates, for it is in that combination phosphorus is found in the nervous tissues and the brain. The best substance with which it can be "chemically combined" is with the body-building part of pure cow's milk. These two substances find their ideal combination in Sanatogen, which is universally acknowledged throughout the world to be the greatest revitalising and reconstituent preparation known to Science and, as a writer in "The Medical Press and Circular" states: "It has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold."

In further discussing Sanatogen that paper writes: "The explanation of the good results it produces is simple enough. Sanatogen supplies the much needed nutrition to the brain cells. As a consequence the patient sleeps, his energy of mind and body is gradually restored, and he takes exercise and gradually returns to his natural occupations and amusements. Last, but not least, his brain being in a healthy condition, he loses his depression of spirits."

These words must convince every sufferer from brain fag that in Sanatogen he has a means of saving himself from further suffering, and of so nourishing his nervous system that he need never again suffer from this complaint.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Shriman Pandit Bhagwandinji, the leader of the Arya-Samaj, died on the 4th instant at Farrukhabad.

The Delhi Municipality has rejected a proposal made at the last meeting for the purchase of a motor-fire-engine.

Cholera has been raging in epidemic form in three of the sub-divisions of Cooch Behar, and the death-rate has been heavy. There are slight signs of abatement now.

Several European firms will open branches in Delhi next October. The fine block of buildings erected by the Hon. Sultan Singh, and extended over the entire length of the Gracia Gardens, have been taken up by these firms.

A meeting of the active members of the Calcutta Light Horse has been called for Friday next for the selecton of three 2nd-Lieutenants.

Mr. Neil, household manager of the Nawab of Dacca, was arrested on June 10th on a warrant issued by the Additional Magistrate of Dacca on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly.

The scheme formulated by the Aden Port Trust for the extension of the Maala wharf, closing the private wharves, at a cost of Rs. 3,36,450 has been approved.

The followers of Mir Abdulla, head of the Jacobits Church in Malabar, have sent telegrams to the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras protesting against the proposed visit to Travancore and Cochin of Mir Abdul Missia who is regarded as an intruder.

Inquiries made in the best quarters elicit the fact that the Government has not yet made up its mind what to do with its empty Secretariats in Calcutta. No offer has yet been made for any one of them, and the Corporation has not been approached with a view to its taking over either the Foreign Office or the Imperial Secretariat.

The rents of houses in Delhi have gone up tremendously. Government has acquired a large number of houses in the Civil Lines at normal rates. Consequently the landlords (writes a correspondent) seem determined to revenge themselves on the unofficial residents. It is becoming extremely difficult for those who do not possess a very elastic purse to secure a decent bungalow. Houses which never fetched more than Rs. 100 a month are gladly being taken up for Rs. 175 and even for Rs. 200.

A Lahore paper describes a curious case of premitive justice in one of the Simla Hill States. The plaintiff and defendant were each called upon to produce a goat in court. To each goat was administered by the court sweeper under the orders of the presiding officer a dose of poison, each dose having been carefully weighed and made exactly equal. The suit was adjudged in favour of the owner of the animal which succumbed last to the effects of the poison. The unsuccessful party lost his goat as well as his case.

Recently, says a correspondent, Azamgarh has suffered from a number of accidents. A house of a Marwari was burnt down, and much property was damaged. Three girls aged ten or twelve years each, were accidently drowned while bathing in a tank. A huge tree fell during a storm on a roof of a house which collapsed, killing two persons.

The collection of Indian animals presented to the King by the Government of Nepal were shipped from Calcutta by the B. I. steamer "Afghanistan" which arrived in the Thames on May 19. A veterinary inspector representing the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Secretary of the Zoological Society, boarded the ship before it entered the docks, and after careful examination of the animals, it was possible to give them a clean bill of health, and to obtain from the Board by telegraph the necessary landing permit. Mr. Basu, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, who went home in charge of the animals, reported that the voyage had been, fortunately, uneventful. There had been a few relatively unimportant deaths, including one Indian antelope, three lying squirrels, four pheasants, a peacock, a partridge, and several small reptiles, but the accommodation provided had been very good, the large animals had borne the journey well, and there had been no signs of any contagious sickness.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 12th June.

352. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—

Thursday, 13th instant. Friday, 14th instant. Saturday, 15th instant.	Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.
Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

353. Rifle Club.—Rifle Club matches 3 & 4 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th and Monday 17th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

A General meeting of the members of the Rifle Club will take place at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6 30. p. m. on Monday the 17th instant.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The question propounded by Brockhurst to his classmates in "Stover at Yale," "What American author has most influenced modern literature?" is not a difficult one. The answer must be, Edgar Allen Poe. If anyone wishes to get an idea of the influence exerted by Poe's imaginative prose on modern fiction, let him turn to that essay which Mr. St. Loe Strachey reprinted from the "Spectator" in his "From Grave to Gay." There the writer sustains the thesis that "to no other man in the realms of romance has it been given to strike out so many new lines. Not only was his genius prolific in itself, but it had the power in a high degree of rendering others prolific." He proves his case. In the region of poetry also Poe was the precursor of that modern school which, working for the impression more than for the clear idea, has won victories in every country in Europe. In his criticism he was often splenetic and perverse, nevertheless certain of the contents of "The Rationale of Verse" have proved fruitful, and opinion followed him in his early detection of the excellence of the work of Tennyson and Browning.

On the subject of the relative merit of Emerson's poetry and his prose, touched upon recently in this column, Poe is in agreement with Mr. Roosevelt. He is not in the way of flattering his comtemporaries, but he admits Emerson's "flashes," and mentions appreciatively. "The Sphynx," the "Problem," the "Snow-storm," and "some fine old fashioned verses entitled 'Oh fair and stately maid whose eye.'" On the other hand, Emerson's prose he could not away with for its obscurity. "Quintilian mentions a pedant who taught obscurity, and who once said to a pupil 'This is excellent, for I do not understand it myself. How the good man would have chuckled over Mr. E.!! His present "role" seems to be the out-Carlyling Carlyle. Lycophron Tenebrosus is a fool to him." Between Poe, however, and both Carlyle and Emerson there was a great gulf fixed.

Literary Italy is being agitated by the question of who is to succeed Pascoli in the chair of Italian literature in Bologna University, and the name of Gabriele d' Annunzio is being mentioned. D'Annunzio admired Pascoli's work to the point of pronouncing him the greatest Italian poet since the days of Augustus, but a genius of the sort of D'Annunzio in an academic chair would be like Pegasus with his wings pinned in by the harness. Fortunately he is of that opinion himself, and is reported to have said that if offered the appointment he would refuse it. There is no lack of fit men, however, and in the meantime the betting seems to be either upon Guido Mazzoni, the poet, or Benedetto Croce, the great critic.

Books in America are, for obvious reasons, more expensive than in this country. What would be a four and sixpenny novel here is a six shilling net novel there, while for a volume in the Home University Library which we buy for a shilling an American reader must pay twice as much. In spite of this however, Mr. De Morgan's American publisher has had the idea of putting upon the market the whole "Joseph Vance" series of novels at a florin the volume, so that until Mr. Heinemann follows suit and does for Mr. De Morgan what he is doing for Mr. Hewlett readers here will be at a disadvantage as compared with our American cousins. In the meantime all who are interested in the work of one who came so late into the field of fiction and made so brilliant an entry will find something to think about in an exceedingly judicious evaluation of his novels by Mr. Frederic Taber Cooper in the New York "Bookman." Mr. Cooper, of course, puts "Joseph Vance" at the head of the list, and adds that that novel of itself is an assured foundation for its author's fame. "Alice for Short" is second in worth as in time, and is inferior because it is "diluted with Wilkie Collins." "Somehow Good" is the best in point of construction, and for that reason some readers prefer it to all the others, but its improbabilities weigh it down. "An Affair of Dishonour" lacks distinction, while "A Likely Story" has a theme that "scarcely merits ampler treatment than that of a short story." In short, Mr. Cooper's conclusion is that with one exception each book in the series has been a deterioration upon that which preceded it. That exception is "It Never Can Happen Again" which ranks next to "Alice for Short." Concerning the "crowded canvas" of this work, its "almost unwieldly mass of social portraiture," its "spacious and kaleidoscopic pictures of English life," a noteworthy remark is made. "In Mr. De Morgan's lack of art, or, perhaps it is fairer to say, his deliberate attempt to ignore art, there is at times a certain resultant realism that, by its very disorder and lack of plotting, approximates more closely to the truth of reality than any amount of minute and purposed planning can." In other words Mr. De Morgan is a realist, not in the sense that he writes the trim, succinct, realistic novel of to-day, with its severe technique, its elimination of all but indispensable characters, its logical sequence, and its objective treatment, but in the sense that in looking at life not through the medium of art but as it is, and making a picture of it in something of its chaotic complexity, he attains the effect of realism. Unfortunately he is also a romancist, and the two do not always work hand in hand. Into a realistic story, a romantic element in a disconcerting way "comes me cranking in," and in the romance "An Affair of Dishonour" the situation of the hero and heroine would be permissible only in a realistic novel. The intimation made by a trade paper the other day of the impending publication of a volume "Santa Teresa de Jesus," by "Obras Escogidas" (select works), reminds one of the writer who described Horace as "the author of an interesting work entitled 'Omnia Opera.'" with the comment, "The score, as is not unusual in the case of musical compositions, seems to have perished; at any rate it is only the libretto that is here published."

Prophecies galore—some of them wise, some surprising, and others merely amusing—are contained in a volume of essays entitled "The Great State," which is published to-day by Messrs. Harper and Bros. Among the joint constructors of this latest Utopia are Mr. H. G. Wells, the Countess of Warwick, Mr. Chiozza Money, Sir E. Ray Lankester, Miss Cicely Hamilton, the Rev. Conrad Noel, and Mr. Herbert Trench; and of these Mr. Wells is the head and leader. That the Great State of the future is not easy to describe may be gathered from the list of its prophets, but Mr. Wells has attempted a definition on behalf of his collaborators. The term "The Great State" is used—to express the ideal of a social system no longer localised no longer immediately tied to and conditioned by the cultivation of the land, world-wide in its interests and outlook, and Catholic in its tolerance and sympathy, a system of great individual freedom, with a universal understanding among its citizens, and a collective thought and purpose. It will not be a State in which "conciliation schemes and social minima are established." "Of all impossible social dreams that belief in tranquilised and submissive and virtuous labour is the wildest of all. No sort of modern men will stand it. They will as a class do any vivid and disastrous thing rather than stand it." We have in fact, to invent for the Great State, if we are to suppose any Great State at all, an economic method without any specific labour class. This, in Mr. Well's view, is the central problem of the future, and he suggests various ways of solving it, one of the most interesting being a species of labour conscription.

A striking appreciation of the late Mr. W. T. Stead, written by M. Jean Finot, appears in "La Revue." The account of Stead's life and writings occupies twenty pages, and is headed "The King of Journalists: The Best of Men." Describing Stead's labour towards an Anglo-German friendship, M. Finot states that his eyes at length were opened, and "he thought he understood the fatal force which was pressing the German Empire towards the domination of the world. He was startled by the danger that threatened his dear England if she should sleep under the influence of the enervating music with which he himself had rocked her to sleep." And then, says M. Finot, braving all ridicule, he declared himself the champion of to British keels to one German. He overran England, called conferences, fulminated in newspapers, and from the friend of Germany became, according to short-sighted people, her bitter enemy. And what else? The most worthy candidate for the Nobel prize, he resolutely lost by this act of good faith and of enlightened friendship for peace every chance of ever being able to attain it. . . . The day on which he began, his agitation in favour of a strong England he wrote to me saying that he resolutely gave up this unique reward that he had always desired. M. Finot adds an impressive hope that the Nobel Committee "which has already given so many proofs of its talent and untrammeled that in distinguishing and rewarding the great servers of the cause of peace, may honour itself by awarding its next prize to W. T. Stead. No rule forbids.

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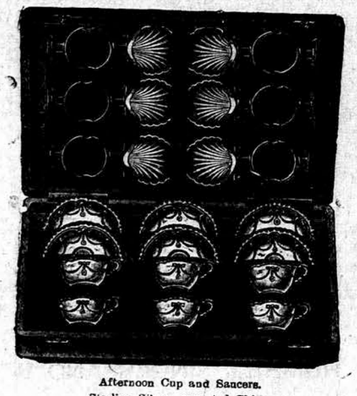

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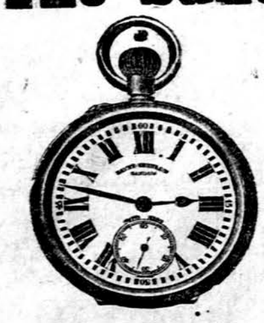

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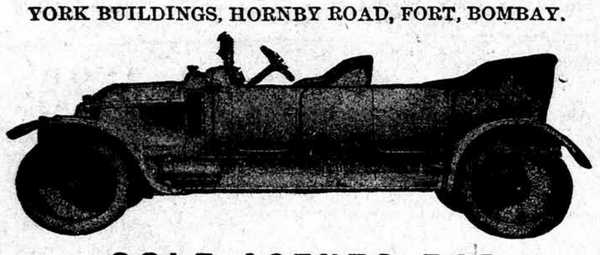

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